INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 27— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
28 Jan.			
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK @†		10,602
21 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	KANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN x..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	DELTA ..	MOREA*	10,963
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		14,120
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	0,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA*	16,601
14 „	KOREA ..		10,963
21 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £5..
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	POMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928			
1st Feb.	†MIRZAPORE ..		Straits, China, and Japan.
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd Feb.	DELTA ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan

† does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
1st Feb.	KARAGOLA ..		East & South Africa.
1st „	BANKURA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
3rd „	VARSOVA ..		Busreh via Karachi
4th „	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
6th „	VITA ..		Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
22nd „	‡ELLORA ..		Mombasa.

‡Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 Jan.	5 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Feb.	14 „
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 „	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 „	8 „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 „
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	7 „	18 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 „	29 „

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by spetial arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jhang	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Amiuabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay),

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,062
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,39-	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH : Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 21 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esmail Building, D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

o other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced Portuguese or Hindu Clerk for Laundry office. Apply BRISTLE & CO., Opp. Railway Hotel, New Churni Road.
A R700

WANTED—Elderly Hindu LADY Housekeeper for general work and mangement of the household of bachelor gentleman. Salary with board and lodging. Write Box No. 2091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R699

WANTED—A competent TYPIST for immediate engagement. Applicants must have at least five years' experience in an Attorney's firm. Apply personally Messrs. SHAH AND CO., Solicitors, Yusuf Building, Fort.
A 29869

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the devised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOOK SHARP! Rs. 300 p.m.—You can easily earn the abovementioned sum, in spare hours, if you read our 25 valuable and secret money making schemes by which fortunes have been made and can be made. They cost only 20 annas. Post Free. Stamps are also accepted. Please do not mind this small sum but try and be convinced. Only a limited number available. For copies, apply Messrs. H. P. GUPTA & CO., Post Box 2032, Bombay.
A R695

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET.—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

FOR SALE.

SOFT SERVICEABLE FLANNELETTE. Kakomi Flannelette at As. 11 to As. 15 per yard; 29" x 30" wide in white, red and blue striped. Excellent for children's wear. Write for free samples.
White ..... As. 13|6 per yard.
Blue Striped..... As. 15 per yard.
Red Striped ..... As. 11 per yard.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG. Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't spoil them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service. Free samples on request.
Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TENNIS SCREENS THAT WEAR. Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60' x 9'. Free samples of materials on application.
Dosuti ..... Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting ..... Rs. 112 per pair.

GET A GOOD PURDAH. You can make or mar the appearance of your room with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for the rod. Write for free sample.
Price for size 6' x 50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6' x 72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each.
Price for size 6' x 44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO PUBLISH or SELL copyright of "notes" in medicine. Please, write to DARAB JAGOSE, Bhaya Street, Nanpura, Surat.
N R702

FOR SALE—650 Lbs English BLASTING POWDER. For particulars apply Box No 208. Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 680

PURE TUSSORE SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards Rs. 2-8 per yard. Cream Colour, Flowered Karrandi Chadars Rs. 5-4 each. Plain Rs. 4-8 each. Self colour. Write P. R. KANERA AND CO., AMBALA CANTT.
T R659

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MOTOR LORRY OWNERS, ETC.

AS and from the 1st of February, 1928, the undersigned will pay Rs. 1-10-0 per 100 c. ft. for any earth murum or old building materials, etc., dumped ex vehicles on the Reclamation behind Churchgate St. Station. Spreading will be done by the undersigned's own labour.

For agreement forms, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

E. M. DUGGAN,
Dy. Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation,
Marine Lines.
25-1-1928.
29856

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

FOR SALE.

A PLOT of rent free land, measuring 0.96 acres with pucca office building measuring 190 ft. by 70 ft. partly I and partly II storied with a well and a 3 seated latrine in the vicinity of Nagpur Railway Station. The building is locally known as "B. N. Railway Old Audit Office", and occupies a corner site on the road, near the Empress Cotton Mills. It is suitable for a Cinema Palace or Theatre. Offers to be submitted to AGENT, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore.
29862

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 550 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 27-8-0 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 11 per share on 84,000 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up) Free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st May 1927, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 1st February, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office to the shareholders whose names stood on the register at the close of business on 28th December 1927, on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn., Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
29821

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRCIAL SUB-STATION PLANTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of "Electrical Sub-Station Plant required for Victoria Terminus Main Line Station Building."

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawing can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1928.
20834

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market,

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON NEAR THE JUNCTION OF VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Manibai, widow and administratrix of Lakhmidas, Haridas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor:

All that one undivided 1|3 share in the piece of Government leasehold land, situate on the west side of Mount Road, Mazagon, admeasuring about 33,747 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, New Survey No. 3657 and bounded on the east by the Mount Road on the West partly by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and partly by the property in the occupation of Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon, on the north by the property of Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam and on the south by the property of H. H. the Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah and which premises are a portion of Government leasehold piece of land, admeasuring about 63,229 square yards comprised in the indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December 1909 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and Rustomjee Dhunjibhoy Sethna of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co. attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Early improved on better Liverpool—Southern selling depressed Prices 54 Points. Rally on short covering. Futures 10 to 20 Points Higher.

New York, Jan. 30.

The New York Cotton futures market showed wide fluctuations to-day on both sides with a nervous feeling. While it is believed that the long liquidation has there run its course for the time being, there is still absence of trade buying. Shorts are inclined to cover at least a part of their floating interest, it remains to be seen how any sustained improvement in the prices will be possible in the face of slackening spot demand and unfavourable conditions in the Dry goods market. The market to-day opened at a rise of 10 points on better Liverpool advices and improved further during the first half-an-hour on short covering prices touching the highest point of the day; with March position dealt in at 17.70+.27. At this level increased selling pressure from Southern markets influenced large long liquidation, resulting in a sharp break of some 54 points in the values with a distinctly nervous appearance. However at this low level short covering checked the decline and prices showed a hardening tendency and the market closed with a good undertone at a net rise of 10 points for near months and 20 points for distant positions. Spot Cotton recovered 10 points and closed at 18.05c

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 8 points with spot prices gaining 7 points to 17.73c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Jan. 30.

Previous Close 17.45.
10 a.m. 17.55+.10 Opening.
10-36 a.m. 17.71+.26 Highest.
11 a.m. 17.69+.15.
12 noon 17.58+.13.
1-09 p.m 17.17—.28 Lowest.
3 p.m. 17.58+.13 Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 30th Jan :—

New York market nervous but undertone good.

Reuter.—Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, reacted later on Southern hedge selling, but again advanced on active covering by shorts.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th inst. as under:—

"Liquidation appears to be over for the time beings shorts inclined to cover."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 30.

March	17.54+.11
May	17.65+.10
July	17.58+.13
October	17.35+.15
December	17.25+.20
Middling Spot	18.05+.07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Jan. 30.

March	17.28+.08
May	17.28+.08
Middling Spot	17.53+.07

NEW YORK

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	17.59
May	17.70
July	17.60
New York. Noon Call.	
March	17.56
May	17.68
July	17.58
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.	
March	17.36
May	17.36
Juy	17.27

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 30-1-28	6563000	9895000
Receipts yesterday 30-1-28	28000	47000
Exports to date 30-1-28	4293000	6625000
Stock at Ports 27-1-28	2401000	2969000
Stock Interior Towns 27-1-28	1182000	1468000
Stock Liverpool 27-1-28	853000	1287000
Visible Supply 27-1-28	5596000	7248000
Quantity in Sight 27-1-28	11068000	14415000

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 30.

Copper, English Best Selected	£66-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£76-1/4
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-3/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13
Tin, English Ingots	£248-3/4

LIVERPOOL.

Buying Orders on Limit.—Short covering.—Trade fixing call sales—Better tone. Futures Unchanged to 3 Points Lower.

Liverpool, Jan 30.

The Liverpool futures market was due to open 12 points lower, but it opened only 5 points lower on short covering. Pressure of buying orders on limits and trade fixing call sales exhibited better tone. The close was steady unchanged to 3 points lower. Spot sales amounted 6000 Bales and Spot prices declined 7 points to 10.03d. per lb.

Empire futures market ruled steady and closed 1 to 3 points Higher. There was better enquiry for Egyptains and prices closed at a rise of 12 points

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 30th Jan.:—

"Some buying orders on limits. Trade fixing call sales. Straddle buying. Better tone in Liverpool than expected."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 30th Jan.:—

"Reaction due profit taking by shorts and limit buying orders."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Covering on reported advices from Washington that farmers are not unduly increasing acreage."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received yesterday the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Notwithstanding the weakness in New York our market advanced owing to bears covering to secure profits. Our opinion is that market will decline further The long interest is large."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Bears covering their shorts. Continent buying new crop. Washington says weevil not killed by cold weather."

T. Price and Co.:—"Bears unanimity indicates sharp recovery. Texas organising restriction acreage."

Munds and Winslow:—"Hedging against unsold spot. General opinion present prices reasonable. Prices may go somewhat lower temporarily. Our opinion is same."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

	Opening	Closing
January	0.45	9.49—.53
February		9.43—.01
March	9.39	9.42—.01
April		9.38—.02
May	9.35	9.39—
June		9.33—.31
July	9.30	9.33—.01
August		9.21—.01
September		9.20—
October	9.10	9.12—.01
November		9.08—.01
December		9.08—.01
January		9.07—.02
Middling Spot		10.03—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.30—.10
Fine	7.50—.10
Superfine	7.70—.10
Bengal, Good	7.10—.10
Fully Good	7.30—.10
Fine	7.50—.10
Oomra, Good	7.75—.10
Fully Good	8.00—.10
Fine	8.25—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.75—.10
Fine	9.00—.10
Superfine	9.25—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

January	16.28—.07
February	16.33+.12
March	16.48+.12
April	16.48+.12
May	16.63+.12
June	16.63+.12
July	16.71+.14
August	16.71+.14
September	16.71+.14
October	16.60—.02
November	16.78+.13
December	16.60+.04
January	16.70+.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.90+.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 30.

Silver Quietly steady.	
Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot	1/6-7/8 Sellers.

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION FOLLOWED BY LOCAL BUYING.— COMMISSION HOUSES SOLD—CLOSED RS. 2-8 LOWER.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Following a small rise of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 349 for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 347 on long liquidation. At this lavel local buying steadily hardened prices and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	349	349|8	347	349|4
Oomra Mar.	314|8	317|8	314|8	317|8
Bengal Mar.	286	287	286	287

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 3 points. The forward market ruled quiet on selling by Commission firms. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	348|8	348|8	347|4	347|8
Oomra Mar.	316|8	316|8	315|8	315|8
Bengal Mar.	286|8	286|8	286	286

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL AND CO.'S OPINION.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

"We do not expect American New Crops to decline much further."

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Bengal March	288
Broach A.|M.	349
Oomra March	317

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Bengal	303	296	289	281
S. P.	301	294	287	279
Rajputana	303	296	289	281
Punjab American	406	396	386	..
Oomra No. 3	327	320	310	..
C. P. No. 1	357	350	340	..
C. P. No. 2	342	335	325	..
Khandesh	322	312	302	292
Muthia	..	307	297	283

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

100	Patel & Co.	Akot	308
100	Volkart Bros.	Shegaon	309
100	Volkart Bros.	Akola	309
100	Volkart Bros.	Nandura	318
100	Volkart Bros.	Amraoti	318
100	M. Jethabhai	Neemuch	318
100	B. Karshandas	Aligarh	296
100	B. Karshandas	Hapur	290
100	L. K. Vasanji	Nandura	327
100	L. K. Vasanji	Sanavad	307
200	Forbes & Co.	Jalna	308
100	Vurdhman Bros.	Deoulgaon	327
300	Toyomankwa	Hingoli	302
100	Toyomankwa	Nagar	309
100	Prelad Mill	Sargodha	392

MESSRS BREUL & CO.'S REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

The only reason for the relative steadiness of the forward market was the old belief in the reaction theory. Conditions in the ready market grow daily more disheartening and we are becoming seriously perturbed as to what the future has in store. The Bazar cannot continue to absorb offerings indefinitely and an out-let for the actual Cotton will have to be found; a steady Trade demand is the only sound means of providing this and so long as this is not in evidence, so long shall we continue to take a pessimistic view of the future and try to impress on our friends the actual facts of the situation. We are convinced that even to-day the soundest policy to follow is to hedge all holdings until a real demand develops and provides the much needed support to the market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

3 months	4-5/32 per cent
6 months	4-5/32 per cent
Bank of England Rate	4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call	6 1/4 per cent.
One Month	5 1|2 per cent.
Three Months	5 1|2 per cent.
Six Months	5 per cent.
Twelve Months	4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	2,305	1,80,412	2,37,765
Central India	1,657	1,48,788	1,41,045
Barsi and Nagar	3,773	1,70,165	1,21,275
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,264	66,966	39,977
Berar	4,101	3,70,804	3,19,468
Central Provinces	1,341	1,53,948	1,13,171
Total Oomras	14,442	10.89,083	9,72,701
Dholera	257	54,140	36,911
N.-W. Provinces	....	59,617	48,385
Rajputana	248	22,465	18,560
Sind-Punjab	699	96,662	65,938
Broach	....	2,615	239
Coompta and Dharwar	....	3,576	19,851
Westerns-Northerns	....	3,662	9,096
Cocoanada	....	....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	7,648	4,594
Persian	....	3,234	2,853
American	....	21,111	70,350
Egyptian and African	3	9,381	21,515
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	64	45
Total	15,649	13,73,258	12,71,433

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,698	2,21,563	1,09,949
Japan & China	4320	3,49,387	4,37,561
Coast Ports	....	11,430	5,339
Up-country by Rail	....	40,306	41,835
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	50,651	81,469
Total	9,018	6,73,337	6,76,153

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

	Ready	Ready leafy	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	295	..	..
Bengal Fine	290	pl. 6	..
Bengal F.G.	280	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	280	..	..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	345	..	..
Nagpur Fine	345	pl. 24|5	..
Yeotmal Fine	335|37	..	..
Arvi Fine	335	pl. 13	..
Amraoti Fine	325	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320|22	pl. 1|2	..
Mulkapur Fine	312|15	..	..
Khandesh Fine	295	—8|9	..
Muthia Fine	....	..	..
Muthia F.G.	....	—20|2	..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	355|60	..	..
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	..	..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	..	..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	..	..
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	325	..	..
Broach F.G.	....	..	..
		Mar.	Apl.
Broach Fine	....	pl. 20	pl.16|7
Westerns M.G.	....	..	..
Westehns H.G.	....	..	..
Cambodia	445|50	..	..
Miraj|Sangli	390	..	..
		April	May
Coompta Good	395	pl. 33	pl. 28
Dhollera	....	..	..
Kadi|Viramgam	....	..	..

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week Ending. 28/1/28. Bales.
Total in Sight	11,068,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	531,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	206,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,596,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	262,000
Total Sales	38,780
East Indian Cotton Sales	160
East Indian Cotton Stock	15,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,700
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	300
East Indian Cotton Imports	4,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	121,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	28,000
Total Afloat	195,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	310,900

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 30

Demand Bills	486.81

STOCKS AND SHARES

SMART RISE IN ALCOCKS

MILL SHARES QUIET.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

MILL SHARES.

To-day being the last day for transfer of open business, the activity was mostly confined to squaring accounts for the present settlement. There was little buying power for the next settlement on account of easier feeling in the cotton market with some easing off cloth prices. There was some liquidation and scattered selling resulted in a decline of about Rs. 10 at the close. The premiums for transfers were rather wider and with a fairly large turn-over of business the market closed quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcocks shares received impressive support and after some fluctuations closed at about Rs. 20 higher. Bombay Burmahs ruled steady. Tata Hydros and Iron shares ruled very steady with no special features. There was good demand for Indian Cement shares. Bombay steamer shares improved today, but Scindia ruled very firm in the early part of the day and improved to Rs. 23-2 when some profit-taking checked the rise and prices ruled easy.

SECURITIES.

Government Papers ruled quiet with a restricted enquiry.

COTTON MILLS.

Jan. 30, 1928.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	400
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
250 Bombay Dyeing	937-8
250 Bradbury	280
100 Century	453-12
100 Central India	520
500 Central India Pr	480
100 Colaba Land	136-4
100 Coorla	177/8
100 Crescent	190
250 Currim	270
500 David	270
250 Dawn	660
200 Edward Sassoon	112|8
10 E. D. Sassoon	9/14/0
100 Elphinstone	15
250 Fazulbhoy	877-8
50 Finlay	160
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	130
100 Indian Bleaching	285
100 Indore Malwa	358-12
250 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
50 Kastoorchand	25/8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	293-12
1000 Laxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	4
100 Madhowji	112/8
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1160
100 Meyer Sassoon	864
1000 Morarji	2125
200 New Great	308-12
10 New City	120
250 Pabaney	277-8
250 Pearl	500
100 Phoenix	417/8
10 Premier	12/8
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	200
50 Swan	160
100 Swadeshi	521-4
500 Tata Mill	82/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	3100

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1402-8
125 Imperial	340
50 India	87-12
50 Baroda	92
25 Central	26-2
£5 Eastern	84
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	917|8
Amritsar Patti	143
1/ Cen. Prov. Rly.	106/8
100 Dhond Baramati	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	93|8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	715

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	110
1000 Andhra Valley	777/8
100 Alcock	400
125 B Burma	883-12
50 B Burma No. 1	322-8
10 Br. India Insurance	9
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	4/11
50 B. Tramway	156/4
50 B. Tramway Pref.	68/8
200 Bombay Steam	303-12
50 Bombay Telephone	53-4
10 Bundi Cement	23/4
250 Indian Cement	322-8
10 Central Indian Mining	23/8
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/6
h. 2 Do. Derd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	257-8
10 Katni Deferred	880
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2000
25 New India Insur	20-8
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/2
10 Pref	15-8
10 Shivrajpur	46
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	79-12
30 Tata Iron Defd	282-8
150 Tata Iron 1st Pre.	137/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92/12
1000 Tata Hydro	1106-4
100 Tata Oil	41
1000 Tata Power Ord	580
100 Tata Power Pref	905
215 Scindia Steam	22-6

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	15/4
1000 7-1/2 p. c. Tata Power Pref.	902/8
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92/12
50 7 p.c. Tram Pref.	68/8
1000 7 p. c. Hydro Pref.	1025
1000 7 p.c Andhra Valley Pref.	987/8
500 7 p. c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	137/8
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 31.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-15.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-3.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-7.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates:—16th Feb. Sett. 3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/14/6 1945 Rs. 106-9.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, today.

Name of Coy.	Latest prices. Rs. a. p.
Bukit Darah Rubber	21 8 0
Cavumal Rub. & Tea	18 0 0
Ceylon Planters	41 0 0
Ceylon Rubber	84 0 0
Clunes Estates	32 0 0
Cochin Rubber	55 0 0
Eila Tea	200 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	37 8 0
Fairlawn Estate	35 0 0
Frocester Estates	70 0 0
Hathawe Rubber	16 8 0
Hunton Rubber	11 0 0
Horawala Rubber	51 0 0
Indo Malay Estates	24 0 0
Jambulande T. & Rub.	17 0 0
Jebong Rubber	21 0 0
Kalutara Company	45 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	24 0 0
Kelani Valley Rub.	35 0 0
Langat River	32 0 0
Lanka Rubber	90 0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	195 0 0
Maha Uva Estates	57 8 0
Matale Valley Rub.	35 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	30 0 0
Mirishena Rubber	50 0 0
Narangoda Rubber	35 0 0
Neuchatel Estates	53 8 0
North-Western Rub.	25 0 0
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	30 8 0
Rubber Growers'	45 0 0
Sacragam T. & Rub.	225 0 0
Talgaswalla Tea	70 0 0
Torrington Tea	23 0 0
Udahage Tea	75 0 0
Udapolla Rubber	27 8 0
Ullswater Rubber	17 0 0
Vogan Tea	54 0 0

Remarks:—Market—steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 30.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-5/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 30.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14-13/16

DISSOLVE THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE RATEPAYERS

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

The following is the full text of the Report of the Law, Procedore and Elections Committee regarding the draft representation to Government for the dissolution of the Improvement Trust Board and transferring the entire working of the Trust to the Municipality:—

The Law, Procedure and Elections Committee appointed by the Corporation under Section 38-A of the Municipal Act beg to submit the following report with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 329, dated the 14th April, 1927, regarding the question of transferring the working of the City Improvement Trust to the Municipal Corporation as provided for in Section 83 of the Improvement Trust Transfer Act of 1925.

In view of the importance of the reference, the Committee invited at the initial stage Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, who had formally moved the above resolution in the Corporation, to attend two meetings of the Committee, at which he was requested to explain fully his views on the subject. The Committee also invited those of its members who were not in favour of immediate abolition of the present Board of Trustees to give all the reasons that they could set forth to support their opinion. After careful deliberation, the Committee were satisfied that, in view of the various circumstances stated in the accompanying draft representation, there was no longer any necessity for the continuance of the Board of Trustees under the Improvement Trust Transfer Act of 1925, and they decided to recommend that the Corporation should approach Government and request them to take steps under Section 83 of the Transfer Act to dissolve the Board immediately and transfer its work to the Bombay Municipality. The Committee thereupon appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare a draft representation to Government in the matter and requested the Commissioner to give them the help of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner in the preparation of the said draft. The draft, when prepared, was carefully scrutinised by the Sub-Committee at several meetings held from time to time. The Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust was also invited for the verification of certain figures mentioned in the draft. The Commissioner does not agree that the time is ripe for the abolition of the present Board as the Improvement Trust Transfer Act of 1925 has been in operation for a brief period so far. The Committee, however, beg to differ from this opinion of the Commissioner and for the various reasons mentioned in the draft representation, which need not be recapitulated here, are fully satisfied about the necessity of the dissolution of the Trust in the interests of the rate-payers in the City. The Committee have given careful consideration to all possible arguments both in favour of and against the abolition of the Trust and have come to the conclusion that the Trust must cease to exist as a separate legal entity. The Committee beg to report that the time has arrived when the Corporation should approach Government as recommended above for the dissolution of the Board and further recommend that the draft representation annexed herewith be approved and submitted to Government for necessary action under Section 83 of the Transfer Act. Before concluding this report, the Committee wish to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. N. D. Mehta, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in the preparation of the draft and his assistance during the deliberations.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 31.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet Market.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124/3/4

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1|2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84 11-1/2
Londn—Silver per oz.—Ready 26/4.
London—Silver per oz—Ready 26-4.
Tone of Silver:—Steady. India sold. China bought. America bought. Very little business doing.
American Cross Rate Dols. 4.87-3|16
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Jan. 31

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 8 0
Sagu Flour 1st quality	9 8 0
Sago Flour market quality	9 4 0
Maize Starch, Continental	10 12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 12 0
Magnesium Chloride German.	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil. 50 per cent. Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Small	9 4 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide English Large Pkg.	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	34 0 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromite of Soda, Small Pkg	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	34 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 3
Antimony Salt	0 5 10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 0
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 6 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Receipts of various raw product into Bombay up to noon the 30th January:—

	Bales
Cotton	10,010
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,792
Linseed	3,567
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,363
Gingellyseeds	8,726
Poppyseed	45
Groundnuts	66.014
Castorseed	9,397
Rice	32,488
Myrabollams	2,16?
Cottonseed	43,755
Mowraseed	740
Gram	2,470
Joowar	1,630
Barley	1,276
Bajree	7,047
	Tons
Coal	191

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

(MESSERS. LANGLEY AND CO.)

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Americans:—During the past week, the market has declined considerably and March and July New York are respectively 113 and 107 points lower.

This drop is attributed to the fact that there was a large speculative "long" account open in New York and there seems to have been little Trade demand to support the contract, with the inevitable result that the market gave way. Hedge selling accentuated the decline and as prices came down, stop-loss orders were uncovered and these added to the general weakness. In Liverpool, trade appears to have slackened considerably as reflected by sales on the spot which have been only 38,780 bales as against 50,670 the previous week.

The Ginning report issued last Monday estimated that 12,502,000 bales had been ginned up to the 15th January. We do not think that this figure calls for any particular comment, as it is very much what was expected.

The opinion appears to be generally held in Trade circles that at prices between 18 and 20 cents there would be an increase of acreage, but there may be some doubt as to a substantial increase at the present level of prices. The market consequently would appear to be between well refined and sharply conflicting influences. It is a question, on the one hand, whether the price is high enough to bring about the adequate curtailment of consumption while on the other, there is the fear of over-production should the market advance. It is likely that the market will respond first to one and then the other of the influences as its technical position strengthens or weakens, pending the further development of the trade situation, or the gradual shaping up of the New Crop prospects. It may be well to remember in considering the future however, that acreage is only one of the factors entering into production, and that this season an increase in acreage may very well be upset by the revival of the boll-weevil menace.

Present prospects point to a reduction in the world's carry-over at the end of the season which would strengthen the effects of any unfavourable development in the coming crop outlook, and while increased acreage may open the way for a larger yield it is quite possible that the statistical position and the boll-weevil threat combined will put the "bears" and the crop on the defensive.

Bombay:—Contracts over the week show a decline of Rs. 10-8 for Broach and Rs. 9-12 for Oomra.

The December-January Oomra and Bengal Contracts expired on the 25th and the final rates were Rs. 327 and Rs. 295 respectively.

During the week, the straddle between Liverpool/Bombay has narrowed by over 30 points, and at the present difference we recommend sales here against purchases in Liverpool.

Local demand over the week has been on a retail scale and export trade with Europe and Japan has been very small.

Stocks are increasing and at the present figure of 738,000, are some 150,000 bales in excess of last year.

Exports are only 30,000 bales more and Mill consumption shows a decline of about 50,000 bales. On the other hand, receipts have increased by about 140,000 bales.

The demand for staple cotton continues and there still exists a shortage of stapled Indians, with the result that there has been further business in American cotton.

The Mill strike shows signs of settlement and many mill-hands have returned to work.

We understand that the suggestion for further curtailment in Japan has not been accepted and that the present 23 per cent restriction will continue in force there, probably for the next six months.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 30.

T T Berlin on London	20.45-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.97
T T Madrid on London	28.66
T T Milan on London	92.07
T T Berne on London	25.31
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.37

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 30.

Chartered, Bank of India A. and C.	£21-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£131-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52
Eastern Bank	£6-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£89-3/8
Conversion Loan	£77
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£71-3/4
Consols	£55-1/4
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£94-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £9/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £18/2/6
Rapeseed Taria, ton.—
Shipment seller Jan/Feb. £18/13/9

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £17/10/0
Shipment selers Feb/Mar. £17/10/0
London, Jan. 30.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment hull paid Apl/May £15/2/6
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £18/2/6

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 30.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers 48/3
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 47/9
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat paid 50/
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment buyers May/June 49/

JUBBULPORE ASSAULT EPISODE

HON. GOVINDDAS JUSTIFIES HIS ACTION

A LESSON TO INDIANS AND EUROPEANS

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 31.

The Hon'ble Seth Govinddass has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Ever since the publication of the news about the assault on the cartman and myself by Captain Harris, I have received numerous wires and letters from several prominent persons, and Associations including some office bearers of the Indian National Congress, members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures, Congress Committees and President of the All-India Gurkha League, Dehra Dun congratulating me on what they are pleased to compliment as my courageous act of intervention for the rescue of the poor cartman. I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks for their messages without in the least feeling that I deserve them. While some of my friends have taxed me for rashness, others have found fault for not retaliating then and there. I think, however, that in the circumstances, I adopted the only best course. On the one hand, I submit that any man with the least grain of humanity would have done the same what I did, while on other the presence of lady companions of Capt. Harris and their safety imperatively required resistance from violence. Although a Non-Co-operator, I have not, I must say, pinned my faith on absolute non-violence amounting to passive submission even under circumstances which induced my intervention. I could not, however, be oblivious as no one should be of the surroundings, and I think I did well in the circumstances.

THE ONLY DIGNIFIED COURSE.

Some of my friends have written to say that even if Capt. Harris apologised the complaints against him should not be dropped. I admit that their resentment and stern attitude is natural looking to the fact that most respectable Indians have been insulted many times by Europeans without any effective redress, but I think public acknowledgement of one's lapses from decorum is a better atonement than a legal penalty. The apology tendered by Capt. Harris to the cartman and myself has been, I believe, a dignified course for all concerned and more effective than any legal punishment. Besides, to forgive a wrong-doer when he seeks forgiveness, is I believe in keeping with our traditions and culture. If I have erred in forgiving Captain Harris, I have satisfaction of having done so in good company of our late Messrs. Gokhale, Justice Rande and Mr. Hassan Imam. I had of course made it plain that unless Captain Harris apologised to my fellow countryman, the poor defenceless cartman, I could not accept any apology for the affront given to me personally, as I believe that he the (cartman) had been wronged more. I must admire the gallant spirit of the Captain in apologising to the poor cartman and shaking hands with him also in the open Court which act of his was very much appreciated with an applause by the big crowd in the Court.

THE MORAL.

Now that this episode is over, I can not help expressing my hope that Europeans amongst us in India will realise that Indians will not allow their honour to be trifled with, and that forgiveness is not exclusively a Christian virtue. If this minor incident helps even in the least to raise the spirit of our poor villagers and check insular stiffness culminating in some cases into insolence of the Europeans amongst us, I shall have been amply recompensated for the personal wrong done me.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

(From A Correspondent).

UDIPI, Jan. 30.

The Hindustani Seva Dal realised a net sum of rupees 400 as the outcome of a benefit performance given by the Shirahatti Dramatic Company of Mr. Venkobarao on 26th instant. Mr. Abdullah Haji Casim presided and eulogised the patriotic spirit of the Seva Dal and the generosity of the proprietor of the dramatic troupe.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 14/3 Feb/Mar.Sel.
Jul/Sept. per cwt 14/4-1/2
c. & f. Bombay.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 14/4-3/4 Feb/Mar.
c. & f. Karachi.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 14/5-1/2 Feb/Mar.

SERVICES OF FIRE BRIGADE EXPERT

CORPORATION ACCEPTS COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Baltiwalla presiding.

LOAN OF SERVICES OF FIRE BRIGADE EXPERT.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 23rd November 1927, stating that in July last, the President of Karachi Municipality requested him to loan the services of a Fire Brigade expert to go to Karachi to investigate and submit a report on the breaking of their fire brigade ladder that had had fatal results. As the matter had important issues he allowed Mr. Greenop, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, to visit Karachi for the purpose. He was absent about 8 days and was paid an honorarium of Rs. 300 by the Karachi Municipality. He (Commissioner) now found that Mr. Greenop being on the maximum of his grade and drawing a pay of Rs. 1,200 per month, in accordance with the principles approved under Corporation Resolution No. 10072, of 14th January 1921, the permission of the Corporation should have been obtained before allowing Mr. Greenop to advise the Karachi Municipality and therefore requested that the necessary permission might be granted.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved an amendment to record the letter with an expression of regret that the Commissioner had acted against the principles laid down in the resolution of the Corporation.

Mr. A. T. Janai seconded the amendment.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner explained that under the Municipal Act he had powers to grant leave to municipal officers receiving salaries upto Rs. 1,200 per month. Mr. Greenop drew Rs. 1,200 per month but under the Corporation's resolution of 1921, he thought he had commited an error in not asking the Corporation's permission. He, therefore, hastened to rectify the mistake by approaching the Corporation for the formal sanction.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought the matter was too trivial to pass a vote of censure on the Commission. The Corporation would have been quite justified to bring such a resolution if the Commissioner had flouted their decision on an important matter. He, therefore, urged the House to take a true sense of perspective.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt—
Delivery paid Mar/Apl. 27/11.1/4
Delivery sellers May/Aug. 29/-

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,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committe, 4-10 p.m.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York, will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy", Universaty Lecture Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Annual General Meeting, Sir D. Petit's Office, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

Simon Show Boycott Meeting, Tilak Bridge Dadar, 9 p.m., Mr. Ginwala presiding.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

All-India Amateur Boxing Championships, 5H. Fete, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York, will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy," University Lecture Hall, 5-45 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with mails of January 19, ex "Mooltan" due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Naidera" at Aden.

5H. Week for Bombay Hospitals opens at Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., His Excellency the Governor opening the Fete in state.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Wednesday afternoon, the 1st February 1928 at 3 o'clock (S.T.) instead of at 11 a.m.

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz, of Hunter College, New York City, will deliver the second lecture of his course of lectures on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public and the subject is "Upanishads."

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

G.I.P. RLY. WORKMEN'S UNION PAREL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers of Parel and Matunga Workshops will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in Jivraj Nensey's Wadi at Matunga when a resolution regarding the Royal Commission will be adopted.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The third annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Board Room of the Prince of Wales Museum, Esplanade Road. (1) To adopt the annual report with the statment of accounts for 1927 and (2) To elect Council of Management for 1928-29.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per S.S. "Schonfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday, (the 6th inst.)

BOMBAY BAR TO CONGRATULATE MR. NARIMAN

The Bombay Police Court Bar and the Esplanade Court Bar will assemble in the Bar Library at the Esplanade Police Court to-day (Wednesday) afternoon to congratulate Mr. K. E. Nariman, M.L.C., on his success in the Harvey-Nariman Defamation Case.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 31.
Previous Closing Rate	17.58
To-day's Opening Rate	17.54
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	17.76
Difference	plus .18

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 31.
Previous Closing Rate	9.33
To-day's Opening Rate	9.36
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.33
Difference	unchgd
Broach Expectation	351-0-0

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MR. NARIMAN

VINDICATION OF PUBLIC LIFE

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas moved the following resolution amidst loud applause at the public meeting on Tuesday night at Bhuleshwar:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee congratulates Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman upon his honourable acquittal in the Back Bay Libel Case. The victory of Mr. prays to Almighty that Mr. Nariman may be spared long for boldly fighting the cause of the public."

In a vigorous speech, Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas recommended the resolution to the acceptance of the audience.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconding the resolution, paid a glowing tribute the quality of public-spiritedness which pervaded every fibre of the hero of the Back Bay Libel Case. The victory of Mr. Nariman, he said, was an emphatic vindication of the public life in this city. The speaker appealed to the youths of India to take a lesson from Mr. Nariman's example and fearlessly fight for truth.

Coming to the hartal, the speaker asked them not to resort to any violent course. He requested them not to make use of any public conveyances even if they plied on the day of the hartal. The speaker warned them against getting into tram cars and then refusing to pay fare. Continuing he said if all of them made up their minds not to use the tram cars, the Tram Company would have to suffer a considerable monetary loss. That would be, he added, an adequate punishment to the Tram Company in case it defied the wishes of the public.

MAGISTRATE CONGRATULATED.

Supporting the resolution, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji extended congratulations to the Magistrate.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. N. B. Deshpande. The speaker also emphasized the necessity of a peaceful and thoroughly non-violent hartal on February 3.

The resolution was unanimously carried with loud acclamation. Mr. Nariman was then profusely garlanded amidst vociferous applause.

UNIVERSAL HARTAL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, whose arrival at the meeting place was hailed by the audience with a tremendous applause, made a stirring speech in support of a universal hartal. Speaking about the law-suit in which he had come out victorious, he once again modestly submitted that what he had done was merely an honest response to the call of truth. He was pledged in the eyes of God to safeguard the interests of the rate-payers in the Council. He had only done his duty as a loyal representative of the public.

HOPELESS BLUNDER.

Proceeding he observed that the Government which had so hopelessly blundered in the Back Bay and Development schemes, was incapable of governing India. The case he had fought, he went on to say, had brought into broader relief how powerful was the Government and how comparatively weak was the force of public opinion. There was only one remedy against all the grievances to which India was subjected and that remedy was the achievement of complete independence by Indians. (Applause.)

CITIZENS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Dealing with the question of hartal, Mr. Nariman laid emphasis on the responsibility that hung on the heads of the citizens of Bombay. Bombay citizens, he remarked, were the watchmen of India guarding the Gateway of India. It was, therefore, a national duty incumbent upon the citizens of Bombay to observe the completest hartal on February 3 and give a lead to the rest of the cities in India.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman followed, after which the meeting came to a close.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

In the share market, jute shares kept unchanged. There was small business. Howrahs and Clives registering a slight advance. Towards the end of the day, Bengal-Nagpures showed a steadier tone in cottons. Coals were dull and easy. Miscellaneous showed no special feature. Teas had no particular change. Business was small. Government securities were quiet.

Government Securities:—Government paper 5 per cent loan 1945-55 106|13.

Banks:—Imperial 1413; 1421; Imperial Contv. 340.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpore 29|6; 30; Bengal Luxmi 55.

Jutes:—Auckland 466; E. L. Barnagore 304; Champdany 197; 198; Clive 51; 51|2; 51|8; Craig 7; 7|4; Delta 663; Empire 68|8; Gondalpara 1457|8; Fort Closter 115; E. L. Howrah 66; 66|2; 66|10; Kanknarrah 673; Kinnison 1232|8; Lawrence 822; National 35|8; 35|12; Naihati 709; Orient 320; Presidency 13|2; Reliance 90|8; E. L. Waverly 9; 9|4; 8|12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 19; Burn and Co. 437|8; C. D. I. I. Steel 20; 20|2.

Teas:—Seajuli 47|4; Hessian 16|14.

Raw Jute 64.

YUGO-SLAVIA

ALLEGED ANTI-ITALIAN FEELING

NEWSPAPERS GIVE PROMINENCE

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Papers here are giving prominence to the disturbing note published by a Fascist organ mentioned in the Rome message of January 29.—Reuter.

The Rome message referred to above read as under:—

"In the past four years Yugo-Slavia displayed no faith and no goodwill, on the contrary it has taken every opportunity of organising anti-Italian and anti-Fascist demonstrations, even in the speeches of its politicians." This strong indictment is published in an official bulletin. The Fascist party in a statement as regards the postponement of the denunciation of the Italo-Yugo-Slav treaty of friendship for six months says all preparations of the Yugo-Slav army are directed against Italy. Yugo-Slavia has six months in which to give a new turn to her policy towards Italy, who can wait without fear of future events."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY GRADUATES

The Report of the Scrutineers Messrs. N. A. F. Moos, V. G. Nadkar, and F. M. Dastur at the Election of three ordinary Fellows by registered Graduates, 1928, is as under:—

"The total number of voting papers received by the Registrar in connection with the above election was 1,307, of these, 10 voting papers were rejected: 5 for want of attestation, one for being attested by a person not entitled to attest and four on account of having been received after the expiry of the time for the receipt of voting papers.

We have scrutinized the remaining 1,297 valid voting papers and beg to report that the number of votes recorded in favour of each of the candidates is as follows:—

(1) Principal S. B. Butani 795
(2) Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta 757
(3) Principal J. R. Gharpure.....624
(4) Dr. K. K. Joshi 534
(5) Mr. Balvantray P. Thakor 501

Subject to approval by the Chancellor under Section 6 (3) of the Indian Universities Act, the first three candidates, viz., Principal Butani, Mr. Bhaskarrao Mehta and Principal Gharpure are declared duly elected Ordinary Fellows of the University as from the 26th March 1928."

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY

TO BE WOUND UP.

BOMBAY, January 31.

It is understood that the Council of the Indian National Party which was started in 1926 with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as President has decided to wind up the party from February 1st 1928

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE

The following gentlemen who are appointed to work with the Working Committee of the Congress to draft the Constitution as the representatives of the Indian States peoples, Conference are expected to attend the Conference which will be held on the 12th inst. at Delhi:—

Mr. B. S. Pathik (Ajmere) Prof K. T. Shah (Cutch). Prof G. R. Abhyankar (Sanghi). Mr. Manilal Kothari (Rajkot). Mr. Popatal L. Chudgar (Rajkot) Mr. Manilal H. Mehta (Vada Sinor). Mr. Amritlal D. Seth (Limbdi.)

PROPOSED LAWYERS CONFERENCE

With reference to the proposed Lawyers' Conference, Mr. L. R. Phadnis writes that Dr. Annie Besant has written as follows:—

"If the Lawyers' Conference that you suggest is intended to help the political advance of India, then I think that it would be likely to be useful under the present circumstances. As you say, the lawyers have played a great part, so far in India's cause."

S. AFRICA KNOCKS UP 328

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Johannesburg.—South Africa had made 328 when stumps were drawn for the day. Cameron contributed 64.—Reuter's Special.

MYSTERIOUS FIRING

HASAN NIZAMI SHOT AT WHILE MOTORING

RELATIVE KILLED

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Khwaja Hassan Nizami, accompanied by his father-in-law, Bhai Samalia, aged 55, and a child was motoring near Nizamuddin Gate, this evening, when four pistol shots were fired at them from behind the car. On hearing the shots Khwaja Hassan jumped out of the car when shots were again fired.

Details are lacking, but one report says that Bhai Samalia was hit by the bullets.—A. P.

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Interviewed regarding the outrage at Nizammuddin, reported earlier Khwaja Hassan Nizami said that the incident seemed to him to be purely personal. Asked to make a frank declaration, Mr. Khwaja Saheb said that during the pendency of the police enquiry he did not suspect the slightest communal colouring in it. The matter seemed to him absolutely personal.

The post-mortem examination of the deceased will be held at noon when the funeral will be arranged.

Zahir, the suspect is under arrest, and is yet at Nizamuddin. A young Muslim about sixteen years of age, alleged to be one of the assailants denied any knowledge of the incident. He stated to the Police that he was taking food at the time of the incident and had taken no part in what had occurred.—Free Press.

ONE PERSON DIES OF INJURIES

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Report has just been received from Nizamudin, the Dargah of Khwaja Hasan Nizami five miles from Delhi, that two persons who were lying in ambush at the Dargah fired two pistol shots at Khwaja Hasan Nizami and his companions at 8-15 p.m. while they were alighting from their car. The shots fatally injured the father-in-law of Khwaja Hasan Nizami known as Bhaya Sanwarya, who received one shot in the stomach and the other in the thigh. On inquiries from the police station it is learnt that the assailant escaped, but the other person who is a Muslim, has been apprehended by the police on the suspicion of being the companion of the alleged assailant. The father-in-law has removed to hospital. Later it was learnt that Khwaja Hasan Nizami's father-in-law succumbed to his injuries before the doctors arrived. Khwaja Hasan Nizami is believed to have chased the assailants and was shot at, but escaped injury.—Free Press.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Details are now available of the attack on Khwaja Hassan Nizami. The report that two shots hit the Khwaja's father-in-law appears to be correct. It is also learnt that the latter has succumbed to his injuries. A Mussalman youth is reported to have been arrested. Another man, supposed to have been the suspects accomplice, escaped in the darkness. Excitement prevails in the Muslim quarters of the city.

The name of the person arrested is said to be Zahir. He is described as a relation of Khwaja Hassan Nizami. The arrest is stated to have been made on suspicion. It is stated that some litigation has been pending between Khwaja Hassan Nizami and some members of the family of the arrested person. No communal colour is given to the crime.

Bhai Samalia received wounds on the thigh and the stomach. Khwaja Hassan Nizami himself had a miraculous escape. —A. P.

HON. SURGEONS TO KING.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Colonels R. W. Knox and C. Hudson of the Indian Medical Service to be honorary surgeons to the King in succession to Colonels E. L. Perry and A. N. Fleming retired.—Reuter's Special.

"Chronicle" Photo.

A group of the prize-winners of the G. T. Girls' School. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar presided and distributed the prizes.

COTTON INDUSTRY

PLEA FOR SEARCHING ENQUIRY

SEQUEL TO 1919-20 BOOM

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Conference of the Trade Union branches and other organisations connected with the cotton industry was held at Blackburn, and was attended by ninety delegates representing membership of 120,000. The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution urging Government "to establish an inquiry into the management and control of the cotton industry to be conducted publicly with power to summon and examine company promoters and financiers who took advantage of the cotton boom in 1919-20, and were reputed to have placed a burden of over sixty million sterling on the industry" and calling for the establishment of a permanent Cotton Committee under the Board of Trade with a Cotton Minister responsible to Parliament.—Reuter's Special.

MURDER OF FRIEND

A CASE FROM PERSIA

The Hon. Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by John Anthony Kinny who was transported for life by the Sessions Judge of Ahwaz, in Persia, for murder.

Both the accused and the deceased L. M. Fernandez were Indian Christians from Bombay and were employed in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

On the 1st July, 1927, at about 11 p.m. the accused went to the room of the deceased in the same building and stabbed him with a knife.

The motive for the murder was that the two former friends had quarrelled, and were getting on each other's nerves for some time.

The accused at first entered the plea of guilty which, however, he later retracted.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

REQUEST TO THE PUBLIC

Thousands of hand-bills, appealing to the public to observe complete and peaceful hartal on the 3rd instant when the Simon Commission lands at Bombay, are now ready at the Congress House. Public are requested to take some copies away from the Office and distribute them in their localities throughout the City.

Wall-posters are also ready. And they are requested to take away the copies and paste them at important private places and shops.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has engaged lorries on Wednesday and Thursday to distribute hand-bills and exhibit posters, exhorting the people to observe a successful hartal.

As the Simon Commission is not landing at Bombay, arrangements are made to ply some boats in harbours with black flags and placards, asking the Commission to go back, as they are not wanted in this country.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR GIRL

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 4 YEAR'S R. I.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Madgaokar J. and a Common Jury.)

Narayen Balkrishna was put up on the charge of kidnapping a minor girl under 16, Sections 366 and 376 for rape.

Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution.

The facts of the case as stated, were that the accused kidnapped a girl who was married from Play House, Grant Road, and in the company of 4 others took her to a secluded room near Chowpatti Fish Market. The girl first resented, but the accused put all sorts of temptations to which the girl is said to have yielded. Then the accused, it is further alleged, forcefully took away the ornaments of the girl (Gitabai), and ravished her. The accused raised money on the jewellery. The accused was arrested.

After hearing the evidence and final address of Counsel for the Crown the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship sentenced the accused to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had nine previous convictions.

5H. WEEK.

Hunar Nagar stall holders are requested to decorate their stalls for photos that will be taken at 3 p.m., on Febrnary 1.

Paris.—The funeral of General Andranik, the national hero of Armenia, was attended by 7,000 Armenians.—Reuter.

Rs. 1,000 Reward.

RAJARAM, son of Gopaldas Rastogi, aged 16|17 years of Farrukhabad, has DISAPPEARED from Cawnpore on Thursday, the 26th January. Is of medium height, Light complexion, has a hole on the right side of the nose for nose-ring, and also a black spot on the left thigh. Is wearing a black short coat, with a shirt underneath which is about 5" longer than the coat. A Reward Rs. 1,000 will be given to any person, who will bring or intimate his whereabouts at the following address.

BANSIDHUR GOPALDAS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 23045.
or
BANSIDHUR GOPALDAS
Generalganj, CAWNPORE.
Telephone No. 2527.

NEW DELHI

LORD LYTTON WRITES A BOOK

PROF. REILLEY TO CONTRIBUTE ON ARCHITECTURE

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Lord Lytton who is at present winter-sporting at Mnerren is busy on a book about New Delhi, the architectural portion of which will be undertaken by Professor Reilley who has gone to India. He will be the guest of Sir Lutyens.—Reuter's Special.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are the proud high-browed possessor of Curzonian sense of duty, Readingean flourish of justice, fair play, equity, equality etc. etc., Though in politics you prefer to be branded as a Moderate, a warbler—I mean wobbler—a stick-in-the-slush-and-mud, loath to embrace fresh ideas, in your noble efforts in browsing on the fresh fields and pastures new of sociology, and "domasticology", you are quick in embracing fresh idols, and cling to the old or the new and resent obtrusion, intrusion and consequent confusion. A practical worldly man or woman indeed. Inebriated with the socio; success you believe in making hay while the sun of this ephemeral world shines, and soon the poet's words will be justified—"You laugh and riot till the feast is o'er, —Then comes the recokoning and you laugh no more." But your great thirst is unquenched, bitter experience notwithstanding. The Himalayan chela is not a philosopher; yet he would like to hammer into your brains (which you doubtless possess in the proportion of 50, 50; that is cerebral compound and saw-dust in equal proportion) the following words of the poet, lest they should be penned into one ear to escape out of the other:—

"The worn-out nerves and weary brain repeat,
The question: Whither all these passions tend;—
This curious thirst, so painful and so sweet,
So fierce, so very short-lived, to what end?"

CONCRETE ASSOCIATIONS' PAMPHLET

Concrete: Blocks, Slabs and Bricks, the title of the latest pamphlet issued by the Concrete Association of India. This little brochure deals exhaustively with the subject of making blocks, slabs and bricks, and is profusely illustrated with diagrams and protographs.

All those interested in the manufacture of these three articles in concrete, can obtain copies of this booklet gratis by writing to the Secretary, The Concrete Association of India, Home Street, Bombay.

Nagpur, Jan. 31.—The Secretary, Parsi Youth Lodge, of Nagpur, has sent the following message to Mr. B. F. Bharucha:—"Kindly convey heartiest congratulations to Back Bay hero on his glorious victory."—Free Press.

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4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 1 1928.

ROUSE THE MASSES.

Even a casual glance at the Indian papers will convince the most impassive reader that the whole country is ringing with the cry of boycott of the Commission. It is superflous at this stage to enumerate the parties and communities that have hitherto declared for boycott and the cities and towns that have held public meetings and carried boycott resolutions by overwhelming majorities. Mention, however must be made of some fresh support to the boycott movement of outstanding importance. The Calcutta Corporation has adopted by nearly a two-thirds majority a resolution condemning the Commission and deciding as a protest "to close its offices, schools, workshops and stores on February 3". Having taken up a thing in hand Calcutta is not in the habit of mincing matters. Five hundred Corporation teachers including ladies, have resolved, at a meeting presided over by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, to organise a procession and to conduct propaganda in their localities to ensure a peaceful but effective hartal. In view of a recent statement issued by a few Marwaris of Calcutta against the boycott, Mr. P. D. Himatsingh and other prominent Marwaris of the Barrabazar have issued a manifesto declaing that "Barrabazar is firmly united in boycotting the Commission and observing hartal." A more trouncing reply to the handful of dissenting Marwaris of Calcutta has promptly been published in the shape of a manifesto signed by Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Ghanasyamdas Birla, M.L.A., President, Indian Chamber, Calcutta, Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia, President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Messrs. Balkishanlal Poddar, Anandilal Poddar, Debiprasad Khaitan and by several other accredited leaders of the Marwari community. The manifesto, it is superfluous to add, declares a complete boycott of the Commission. The main point to be noticed here is that as soon as a few members of any particular community dissent from the declared views of national institutions like the Congress, the majority section of that community has promptly repudiated the action of the minority.

It may be freely admitted, however, that a few individuals here and there even among the boycotters are fighting shy of the hartal or allowing students to join it. But this attitude of theirs is due more to their temperament and past prejudices than to any reasonable grounds against the hartal. A hartal, as we have often remarked before, is the most effective yet peaceful method of manifesting popular resentment. It is also the only one which millions can adopt and which millions in India thoroughly understand. If the boycott of the Commission is to be thorough and real, it is not sufficient that the persons likely to give evidence before the Commission should refrain on their own behalf from appearing before the Commission. They should so refrain on behalf of their constituents, who, therefore, should manifest their disapproval of the Commission in some tangible form. This they can ceoveniently do by lodging their protests at public meetings or conferences or signing manifestoes or through a hartal on special occasions. It should be clear that only a limited number of persons can participate in meetings or sign manifestoes. And since the present is an extraordinary occasion, we do not see why those who want a nation-wide boycott should boggle about the hartal. Secondly, is the boycott with its concomitant, the hartal, a national duty or a mere political "tamasha?" If it is a national duty, we fail to see why students, of all persons, should be asked to fail in that duty. It is a miserable caricature of truth to say that in a nation in the last throes of a struggle to get free from a foreign yoke, students should have nothing to do with politics. There is far more truth in the view that, in India as at present circumstanced, for every man that is alive, politics, meaning winning freedom, must come first and foremost; everything else comes next. His work is, of course, limited by his opportunities and his capacity. There are some kinds of hard or exciting labours in which young students cannot participate, not because they constitute politics but only because students cannot efficiently perform those particular kinds of work. It is idle to say that non-attendance of school or college as a protest is too strenuous or exciting a piece of work for any student. If anyone asks what is the use of mere abstention from school, he has failed to realise the national, almost religious significance of the boycott. He only regards the boycott as a political "tamasha" and there is no reasoning with such a man. On the Armistice day, all schools in the British Empire were closed. It was plainly politics, not only permissible politics but obligatory polities. On the greater Armistice Day when Indian Swaraj is recognised, all schools will perforce be closed, not one man having the heart to object. If so, on the boycott day that is a landmark in the struggle that hastens Swaraj, why not give students a holiday, when they can at least contemplate the greatness of the struggle going on all about them and when they can solemnly renew their resolve to dedicate themselves to the cause of the country in such ways, political and non-political, as their capacities and opportunities permit? To rob young Indian students of such a chance is a cruel misuse of authority and visiting upon them the consequences of our political subjection.

Our own regret is not that the country is now busy with a rigorous boycott but that the boycott movement as a whole is not wider or of a more constructive character. In most parts of the country, the agitation has for some time been confined to the boycott of the Commission and even in this limited sphere there has been far too much reiteration of the same statements regarding the one issue of boycott of the Commission. We should never lose sight of the fact that there must be an effective sanction behind the boycott to make it fruitful. It is time, we think, that other important resolutions of the Congress were taken in hand simultaneously. The boycott propaganda in the country may be availed of to revive the many Congress organisations in smaller towns. In places where for any reason like the difficulty of Khaddar franchise, it is not possible to revive or start afresh a Congress Committee, a Swaraj Sabha or some such organisation may be brought into existence to accustom the people to organised work and to give effect to those items of work on which there is substantial unanimity in the country. The boycott propaganda may also be utilised to secure wider support for the Hindu-Muslim Unity resolution of the Congress and the Muslim League. The need for this work in making the boycott itself successful, should be too patent to be reiterated. The resolution on the boycott of selected British goods should also be taken in hand without any delay. If it be that the selection of goods by an expert committee takes some time, there is no reason why the boycott of all foreign cloth on which all parties are agreed, should not be pushed vigorously. Last but not least is the work of rousing public opinion throughout the country not only against the Commission but against the whole British domination of which the Commission is only a symptom. We are glad to find that the Bengal leaders' appeal to the people covers wider issues than the boycott proper. It is also worded in a way likely to go home to the masses. In an extended form it will be a kind of primer of Swaraj meant for the masses. During the Home Rule agitation days, Dr. Besant wrote an excellent booklet called "India—A Nation," which contained a complete case for Swaraj. It will be highly desirable for the Congress to publish a similar book, brought up-to-date, and broadcast it among the millions of India. It is a happy sign that after an interval of depression, the politically conscious part of the nation is slowly rising out of its stupor. It is necessary now through well-organised efforts to rouse the whole nation and to harness the energy of an awakened people to the task, as, Mr. Fenner Brockway put it, not only of self-determination but also of self-realisation.

JUSTICE VINDICATED.

The success of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the appeal preferred by him before the Calcutta High Court against the decision of Mr. Justice Buckland who held that the remarks made against him in an article in the "Statesman" did not constitute a libel, will go a great way in strengthening the public impression that High Courts of Judicature in India do serve as a palladium of justice. The "Statesman" in commenting upon the arrest of Mr. Bose, had said: "It is no doubt disconcerting for Mr. C. R. Das that his right hand man has been arrested, and if the directing brain of the terrorist organisation was also the right-hand man of Mr. Das and the Swarajist Party, so much the worse for the Swarajist Party." Here was a definite and infamous accusation made against Mr. Bose and the defence set up in the lower court was that the intention in the article was to point the way to the reader to make a deduction for himself and that no libel was intended against Mr. Bose. The Chief Justice in giving a verdict in favour of Mr. Bose, observed that it was no defence whatever on behalf of the defendant "to say that he honestly believed in his accusation or that he had a certain amount of reason for making it." His Lordship's further observations about journalistic responsibility, deserve to be borne in mind by writers in the Press whose political prejudices make them unable to resist the temptation of conveying to their readers an opinion of their own which becomes in effect "a reiteration of a charge of criminal conduct." We congratulate Mr. Bose upon his success. The Government will do well to ponder over the following passage from the judgment of the Chief Justice: "His Lordship would be sorry indeed to lay down anything new on this subject, and he quite appreciated that great officers of the State might have in the course of their duty to decide and sometimes even to declare that an individual had been guilty of crime. But it was always open to the individual to wait until the accusation was repeated against him by a private person or a newspaper, as the opinion, or assertion, or suggestion, of such a person or newspaper, to come into Court to clear his character, and to obtain such relief in damages from his accuser, as might be appropriate to the circumstances of the case. His Lordship added that he could not say that the plaintiff had done all that the law permitted to vindicate himself." The passage contains as plain and significant a hint as a High Court can give that the action taken by the Government against Mr. Subhas Bose was lawless and [illegible]

ETERNAL CRUX: MAN OR APE?

DARWINISM AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

(BY A. DARWINIST).

Commenting some time ago on Sir Arthur Keith's famous address delivered at Leeds last year, and the discussion that it gave rise to, the Scientific Correspondent of the London "Times," in a lengthy article, recalled the fact that when Darwin wrote his famous works: the Origin of Species, and the Descent of Man, the arguments he was able to assemble were almost wholly circumstantial. He showed that the human body was built on the same general plan as that of other mammals and showed particular resemblances with that of the apes. He described a number of organs which were rudimentary in man and apparently functionless, but explicable if they were legacies from ancestors in which they were fully developed. (There are many such organs in the human body. They are called vestigal remains: the appendix, Meckel's diverticulum, the pineal gland are well-known instances. There are also many muscles in man that are very rudimentary, but well developed in the Apes, as for instance, the plantaris, the peroneus longus, the peroneus tertius, etc.). He showed that the embryological development of man was practically identical with that of the Apes. He discussed at length many of the themes penned in "The Origin of Species," developed them further, and showed how the origin of man by descent from Apes was possible or even probable. Similarly he analysed human mental capacities and showed their relation to those of animals and collected evidence of the development of intellectual and moral faculties during primeval and civilized times. With patient genius he built up a case convincing everyone who understood it that Man had descended from the lower animals, or "that scientific reasoning was a delusion." But it remained a case as there was almost no fossil evidence.

VALUE OF DIRECT EVIDENCE.

"Since Darwin wrote," says the correspondent of the "Times," "the direct evidence has turned a theory into the statement of a historical fact. The fossil remains of extinct apes, closer to man than existing apes, in size, brain capacity and general structure have been found in many parts of the world notably in Egypt." He enumerates the instances of the well-known Pithecanthropus of Java, the Piltdown skull, Neanderthal man which has been discovered in many parts of Europe even as far as Gallilee in Asia Minor, many varieties of fossil man more primitive than "Homo Sapiens;" the recent find at Rhodesia and others which experts pronounce to be a perfect "missing link." (I saw that skull at the South Kensington Museum in London a few years ago. I am sure it will convince any one who sees it that it is an intermediate between Man and Ape).

Sir Arthur Keith who is one of the world's greatest authorities on the study of fossils, has now collected evidences that satisfy learned men, i.e. scientists who are able to appreciate the significance of such data, and in his able address he marshalled all these facts which met with general approval of the experts present and of those in all parts of the civilized world. (Anyone who, like myself, has seen the wonderful evidence in favour of evolution collected by Sir Arthur in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, of which he is the Curator, will realize what a patient worker Sir Arthur is, and the claim that he is one of the world's greatest authorities on fossil remains and Anatomy is perfectly

(Continued on Page 7.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN BOMBAY.

LITIGATION ON THE INCREASE

The Report on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1926, which is just published, makes interesting reading. In view of the fact that a resolution will be moved in the next session of the Legislative Assembly on the question of establishing a Supreme Court in India, it is interesting to note that only seven Appeals were admitted by the Privy Council during the year and eight were pending from the previous year and leave to appeal was granted in fifteen new applications. Of the fifteen Appeals decided by the Privy Council three were dismissed for non-prosecution by the Privy Council, two were decided by the Privy Council, who confirmed the decrees of the Appeal Court, one was decided by the Privy Council, who reversed the decree of the Appeal Court and restored that of the Lower Court, six were pending before the Privy Council in England all despatched during the year, nd three were pending in the Bombay High Court.

WANTED MORE HIGH COURT JUDGES.

The Original Side of the High Court is earning huge profits for Government, although the total number of suits instituted in 1926 was less than in 1925 by about 729. The total receipts in 1926 were Rs. 21,03,953 and total expenditure was Rs. 7,02,345, an excess of income over expenditure of 14 lacs and odd. Is there any justification for Government refusing to enhance the staff and increase despatch? The Court fees received for taxation of attorneys' bills of costs came to over a ac and fifteen thousand and yet attorneys' bills are not taxed in less than three months on an average. It is evident that Government must increase not only the number of Judges but also the staff of the Prothonotary and other officers on the Original Side, so as to make the dispensing of justice much more speedy and efficient than it is. At least so far as the number of Judges is concerned both the remaining sister Presidencies are doing much better, and it is hoped Bombay will soon be brought into line.

GROWTH OF LITIGATION.

As to the Appellate Side of the Hough Court, the receipts were Rs. 1,83,987 and the expenditure Rs. 3,92,370/- and the total number of civil appeals and applications filed from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts during the year was 1567, which is less than in the year, 406 were dismissed or not prosecuted and of the remaining 292, the decrees of the lower court were affirmed in 204, reversed in only 65 and modified in 19; and four were remanded. It shows that, on the whole, the moffussil courts are working fairly satisfactorily. Three appeals were filed under the Workmen's Compensation Act. As regards the Moffussil Courts, a new Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court was established at Andheri in place of the one at Bassien, which was abiished, and the Talukas of Chalisgaon and Paehora were transferred from the judicial District of West Khandesh to East Khandesh. It appears that litigation is on the increase on the whole, as the number of suits instituted in 1926 was larger than in the previous year in 12 Districts and smaller in 5 Districts—the largest number filed being in East Khandesh. In the Small Cause Court at Bombay, also the institutions and disposals both show an increase. The total number of suits instituted being 35,274 but the total amount realised by execution of decrees was Rs. 8,91,396 as compared with Rs. 16,58,682 realised in 1925.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

As regards the criminal branch, the total number of offences reported was 2,12,444 which is less by 759 than the figure for 1925. There was a noticeable increase in Sholapur, Nasik, Surat, Thana and Kaira and decrease in Satara, Kolaba and the city of Bombay. Out of 221 murders reported as true, 150 ended in conviction. The number of cases disposed of by the Presidency Magistrates' Court was less by 12,109 than that of 1925. The total amount of fines realised was Rs. 3,85,846. As regards the moffussil appeals from the Courts of Sessions, out of 491 appeals against sentences passed, which were decided, the sentences were upheld in 453 cases, reversed in 24 and modified in 14. Out of 27 Appeals against acquittals, sentences were passed by the High Court on 12 persons, while in the case of 11 persons, the orders of acquittals were confirmed and in the case of four persons, the proceedings were dropped. Only one person was put on trial for an offence against the State and the case was transferred to another Province. On the whole it appears that the number of original criminal cases decided during the year was less than in 1925, but the Appellate cases decided were more. One wishes the report could have been made available to the public earlier as we are now at the end of 1927 already.

[illegible] out of 898 second appeals decided during [illegible] also interesting to note that

Notes of the Day.

Radical Remedies.

The memorandum submitted by the German Government to the Security Committee of the League of Nations will be heartily welcomed by the smaller nations of Europe. It expresses a blunt truth when it declares that the Committee's work should be practical and not merely theoretical and points out categorically that the League must consider it its duty to prevent armed conflict. This is suggesting a radical remedy. The memorandum refers to the creation of allied groups within the League. This is a polite way of expressing German resentment against the British and French intrigues which cause the creation of small factions within the League, little groups which Anglo-French diplomacy can successfully pit against one another for its own purpose of keeping the League policy within its joint control. The creation of such allied groups, the German memorandum says, "may easily lead to a breach and hinder joint action in times of crisis." So far it has already come in the way of joint action in regard to disarmament. Armaments provide the "means of wrong doing," and so long as the Big Powers do not recognise this, the danger to international peace remains as grave as before.

A Great Soldier.

Field Marshal Earl Haig, whose sudden death deprives England of one of her greatest soldiers, had seen service in practically every part of the world where British interests had to be defended by force of arms. His gospel was efficiency and organisation and in his quiet unostentatious manner he was singularly successful in raising the standard of the British Army, and particularly the cavalry branch of it, to a very high level. The Great War found him ready to apply those very principles of efficiency and organisation for which he had been all along fighting and his leadership of the British armies in France won him ultimately the appreciation of his French colleagues. Earl Haig was indefatigable after his retirement from active service in helping the cause of the ex-service men. His career is a remarkable example of devotion to duty and high ideals.

In A Good Cause.

The scheme for a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Miraj which the Bombay Representative Christian Council announced in an appeal for funds which we published on Saturday should find prompt financial encouragement from Indian philanthropists. Sir William Wanless, whose quiet indefatigable efforts in fighting disease at his Miraj Mission Hospital have succeeded in saving the lives of thousands of poor patients, is the chief organiser of the scheme. Thanks to his initiative and to the co-operation of the Government of Bombay in the scheme, the site for the new Sanatorium has already been acquired and on this piece of land on the Sangli-Miraj Road measuring an area of about 100 acres, the Sanatorium should be ready within six months to admit patients, if the lakh and a half required is rapidly forthcoming. In helping a good and noble cause like the alleviation of human suffering, we are sure our philanthropists will as usual be to the fore. By helping the scheme they will also be paying a practical tribute of admiration to Sir William Wanless.

The Perils of Indifference.

A correspondent writes that the people of Cutch may have their political conference and they may indulge in the reiteration of grievances but to their ruler there is no sign as yet that these things make the slighest appeal. The correspondent continues: "He has his own programme cut out before him and amelioration of the condition of his subjects does not enter into that programme." Very shortly His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, the correspondent adds, is to visit Bikaner, then he proceeds on a shooting expedition in the Central Provinces and with the advent of April His Highness will think of a voyage to England. The correspondent considers it a pity that Viceregal words of pertinent advice about improving the administration of Cutch, about choosing the right kind of officers, have so far fallen on deaf ears in the case of the ruler of Cutch. While we do not wholly endorse the remarks of our correspondent that the Maharao is indifferent to his duty to the people of the State or to the excellent and timely advice that His Excellency the Viceroy gave him recently, we trust His Highness will take immediate steps to remove all suspicion about his refusal to introduce reforms in his administration.

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME.

ALL-PARTY LEADERS' APPEAL.

NATION-WIDE HARTAL CERTAIN.

SINK PETTY SQUABBLES: PRESENT UNITED FRONT

NATION ROUSED TO ACTION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

As considerable speculation was afloat regarding the attitude of various elements composing the Nationalist Party with regard to the Simon Commission, the leader of the Party Lala Lajpatrai called an informal meeting this morning of the members of the Party who have already arrived here.

In communicating what transpired at the meeting, Lala Lajpatrai says:—"The resolutions submitted by the members of the various parties relating to the Statutory Commission were considered and a common formula was found which was acceptable to all present including Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar. The formula runs as follows: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to inform His Majesty's Government that the present constitution and the scheme of the Statutory Commission are wholly unacceptable to this House and that this House will therefore have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage and in any form." The resolution is subscribed to by Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Kelkar, Pundit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Mr. Aney and Mr. B. Das.

M. R. JAYAKAR'S POSITION.

Lala Lajpatrai continued: "Mr. Jayakar's position in the matter of boycott has been very much misrepresented and exploited. From the very first he has been in favour of boycotting the Commission as at present constituted. He spoke to that effect at the very first public meeting in Bombay to consider the question in favour of boycott and he has never changed from the position he then took up. He is as firm as any one of the other supporters of boycott, profess to be in believing that no nationalist should cooperate with this Commission in any shape or in any manner unless the great insult heaped on the nation is atoned for in such a manner as might be acceptable to the bulk of the politically-minded Indians. The Responsivists thought that the formula put forward by them might serve that purpose, but they were in no way wedded to it. In the course of a lengthy interview which Mr. Jayakar recently gave to the Associated Press, he made it clear that he had tabled his resolution as one of the many which were eventually bound to be thrown into the melting pot when the question of common united action was to be finally considered. Consistent with that attitude both he and Mr. Kelkar have whole-heartedly agreed to the resolution now formulated by the members of the Nationalist Party present at this informal meeting."

HIS PATRIOTISM.

Lala Lajpatrai further stated that he had been in close touch with Mr. Jayakar for the last twelve days and that even before he knew him and his views quite intimately, he had never for a moment doubted the purity and nobility of his patriotism and independence of character. In Lajpatrai's opinion, the veiled attacks on Mr. Jayakar's honesty of purpose made in a section of the Press were entirely unjustified and unfair. Lajpatrai never believed even for a moment that sturdy patriots like Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar who have proved the purity of their life for their motherland by years of sacrificing service would in any way impair the solidarity of the national action in relation to this Commission. Lajpatrai added that he had as much faith in Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar's disinterested patriotism as he had in the best of living Indian patriots. The practice of questioning a public man's motive the moment he happened to differ from others was to display a childish mentality which it would be better for them to discard.—A. P.

HARTAL AND PROTEST MEETING IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Munshi Iswar Saran, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. T. S. Sherwani and others calling upon the citizens of Allahabad to hold a demonstration against the appointment of the Statutory Commission by observing hartal on 3rd February and attending the public protest meeting in the evening.—A.P.

SINK PETTY SQUABBLES

PRESENT UNITED FRONT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 30.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, arrived here from Surat on 29-1-28 and was taken to the Sevashram. He addressed an overflowing public meeting at the Broacha Institute on the boycott of the Simon Commission. Mr. Haribhai J. Amin, M.L.C., presided. Mr. Desai explained the constitutional aspect very lucidly and impressively and said that he was not in favour of accepting the Commission even if the Parliament appointed some Indians on the Commission. "They will have merely to sign a minority report", he said, "and that can serve no purpose." What India really wanted was an all-round autonomy in Financial control, control over the Military, and thirdly control over the Civil Administration. Every one talked of the Civil Administration while the other two aspects of the case were neglected. Mere advance in Civil Administration would not serve any purpose. India would be as far away from Swaraj as it is at present even if full autonomy in Civil matters is given to her. If the power of the purse and the control of the Military remain in the hands of the Britisher, she cannot say that full Swaraj has been attained by her. He therefore wanted that the Commission, if it was meant to do any real good to India, should not only have Indians on it, but should have full powers to report on all the aspects of the Government of the country. Unless and until a Commission of the nature is appointed, India would have nothing to do with the Simon Commission or any other Commission that may follow.

He earnestly appealed to all political parties in the country, to Hindus and Mahomedans, to present a united front, to forget minor differences and for a while to lay aside all questions of personal interests. A Hindu, a Mahomedan or a Parsi is an Indian first and everything else afterwards. It was absolutely necessary that all different and petty-minded quibblings should be forgotten when the time had come to present a united front to the foreign Government. He quoted several instances from the history of the British Party Government, from the history of Japan and other countries and concluded his address by exhorting every Indian never to forget that he owes a duty to his country and he should not fail in the discharge of it, whatever the personal loss he may come to.

MR. L. B. BHOPATKAR'S APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 31.

In accordance with resolutions passed by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Committee, has issued an appeal to all to deserve complete hartal on February 3.

Messrs. Divekar and Bhave of "Mahratta" and "Kesari" respectively have gone on a tour in Khandesh and Sangli-Miraj to lecture on boycott and hartal.

FRIDAY'S HARTAL

NO ISSUE OF "CHRONICLE" ON SATURDAY

Friday 3rd instant being All-India Hartal Day, the office and press of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday.

Mr. Dinkar Sastri Kanade is lecturing in the Thana District.

DR. MOONJE AND MR. ANEY FOR HARTAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. M. S. Aney, Presidents of C. P. (Marathi) Provincial and Berar Provincial Congress Committees respectively, have issued appeals over their signatures, exhorting people to observe complete hartal on February 3, hold boycott meetings everywhere on that day and adopt Benares resolutions. Mr. Aney in his message specifically adds that electors' meetings should inform their representatives in the local Councils and the Assembly not to join or elect Committees to co-operate with the Simon Commission.

SCHOOLS AND OFFICES TO BE CLOSED IN POONA

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 31.

Dr. V. D. Phatak (N. C. O.) and Mr. D. V. Gokhale (Responsivist) have given notice of resolutions calling upon the Poona Municipal Council to close all schools and municipal offices on February 3.

SATARA DISTRICT IN LINE

VITA, Jan. 31.

Mr. S. K. Altekar of Karad wires:—The Satara District has resolved to obey the Madras Congress mandate of the Simon Commission Boycott. Mr. Altekar, President, Satara District Congress Committee, toured throughout the district. Taluka towns have resolved to observe complete hartal and hold protest meetings. Merchants have enthusiastically joined hartal

(Continued on page 8.)

STAND BY CONGRESS.

Bombay Citizens' Responsibility

GIVE THE LEAD TO INDIA.

STUDENTS' BOLD DECISION

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. and Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee one more boycott meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Madhav Baugh, near C. P. Tank, when Mr. B. N. Motiwalla presided and Messrs. Nimbkar, Ginwalla, Nariman, Purshotam Trikumdas, Deshpande, M. M. Desai, Dwarkadas Damodar Govindji and others addressed the gathering on the necessity of a peaceful hartal on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission.

STAND BY THE CONGRESS.

In his opening speech, Mr. Motiwalla observed that the advisability of the hartal had now gone beyond the field of controversy. The question they had to consider was how they could make that hartal a complete success. Self-respecting India, the speaker added, would never tolerate even the thought of an All-White Commission sitting in judgment over her political destiny. The Madras Congress had already voiced the sentiments of the nation, in clear and unmistakable terms, by passing the boycott resolution and it was the sacred duty of every true son and daughter of India to stand by the Congress and vindicate the honour and self-respect of the country, which were sought to be so wantonly outraged. He was glad that the hartal was supported by all Indians irrespective of party differences. It was a matter for extreme gratification that even the merchant community which never took any active interest in matters political, had also decided to rally round the Congress flag and actively support the hartal.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, in his brief speech, tried to remove some misunderstandings about the hartal. He detailed the programme of the hartal and appealed to them to maintain an atmosphere of complete peacefulness.

Mr. Ginwalla hoped that the women of India would be vying with men in making the hartal a unique success. Speaking about the Commission, he said he did not believe in the possibility of a complete responsible Government by instalments. At least he was not prepared to wait with cold patience till self-government was doled out to India bit by bit. To speak in the words of revered Lokamanya Tilak Home Rule was the birthright of every country and India would have it, no matter what price she would have to pay for it.

FAITH IN BRITAIN SHATTERED.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta said her faith in

(Continued on page 8).

TRIUMPH OF PATRIOTISM.

BOMBAY MARKETS DECIDE ON HARTAL.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has received letters from the following Associations communicating their resolutions to close the respective Markets on Friday, the 3rd instant:—

The Gold and Silver Merchants' Association.
The Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber.
The Hindustani Merchants' Association.
The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association.
The Grain Merchants' Association.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

In response to a letter from the B. P. C. C., this Association has resolved to observe a complete hartal on the Simon Commission, by keeping the firms closed on the 3rd of February, 1928. (Friday).

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will observe Friday, the 3rd February as a protest against the constitution of the Simon Commission.

Courtesy: "The Illustrated London News."

"Eastern Royalty in Western Dress: (L. to R.) The Queen of Afghanistan (her first photograph unveiled), King Amanullah, and the Queen's sister, aboard the "Rajputana."

BOMBAY MUSLIMS BOLD STAND.

BENT UPON BOYCOTT.

DECISION TO FOLLOW EGYPT'S EXAMPLE.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NARIMAN

Once again the Mussalmans of Bombay have refused to be carried away by narrow-minded communalism. Once again they have shown what mettle they are made of. "The Muslims of Bombay will have nothing to do with the Commission." This verdict was given by another monster meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held on Tuesday night. Mastan Talao, the historical place on which used to gather thousands of Muslims to hear the speeches of revered nationalist leaders in the Non-co-operation days was for the first time crowded to such a huge extent after an interval of several years.

The meeting with one voice accepted the resolution about boycotting the Commission and resolved to observe a peaceful hartal on Friday. The meeting congratulated Mr. K. F. Nariman on his success in the Back Bay Defamation Case.

The Mussalmans had practically invaded the vast compound of the Mastan Talao in their thousands. The meeting was attended by an audience much larger than that of the meeting at the Chhota Kabrastan. Messrs. M. C. Chagla, Mir Mahomed and Maulana Aziz Ahmed were among those present. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided.

The proceedings commenced as usual with the recitation of prayers from the Quran.

The Chairman opening the proceedings of the night thanked the audience for having asked him to preside over the meeting. He made it clear at the outset that the meeting of Muslims which began always with prayers to the God was not the place for any disturbance or disorder. He therefore, asked the audience to be strictly peaceful and warned those who meant mischief to clear out. He did not want the police to interfere in their national meetings.

The Maulana said that he knew fully well that the path of national fight was not strewn with roses. After serving the Government of India for 17 years he had resorted to Non-co-operation and the Khilafat movement and he was glad to find that the Khilafat movement had brought an unprecedented awakening among gthe Muslims.

At this stage, Mr. K. F. Nariman arrived at the meeting. He was given a very sincere and rousing ovation and was greeted with proionged cries of "Alla-u-Akbar"

Maulana Shaukat Ali speaking about Mr. Nariman said that though the Muslims were backward in learning etc., they were very brave people and could appreciate bravery. Mr. Nariman was one of the bravest among men to-day and he had fought for the city, the Presidency and the country at the cost of his wealth and health.

The Maulana then garlanded Mr. Nariman amidst loud applause and congratulated him on behalf of the meeting.

Mr. Nariman speaking in Hindustani thanked the Muslims of Bombay for having done him the honour that night. He took that opportunity to thank publicly the Muslims who had helped him during the trial. The prosecution that had protracted for over 16 months was not against him personally but it was against the city of Bombay represented by him. The money lost in the Development Department did not belong to Hindus, or Parsis or Muslims alone. It belonged to the whole city He thanked the Muslims again.

NOTHING BUT FRAUD.

Mr. Nariman then denounced the Simon Commission which, he said, was nothing but a fraud on the nation. He warned his hearers against that fraud and asked them to let it severely alone. The Government which could not manage a small Development Department had no right to say that it could manage the affairs of such a vast country as India.

He fervently hoped that at such a critical stage in the history of the country the Muslims of Bombay will not fail to stand by the nationalists of the country in defending her prestige.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. M. C. Chagla then moved:—

"That this public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay approves of the important decisions taken by the All-India Ulema Conference, Peshawar, the Working Committee of the All-India Khilafat Committee, the All-India Khilafat Conference, Madras, the All-India Muslim League, Calcutta and the Indian National Congress, Madras about the boycott of the Statutory Commission known as the Simon Commission and considering it as a national insult it declares that the Muslims should have nothing to do with it, and they should deal with it in the same way as their self-respecting brothers of Egypt did with the Milner Commission."

SLANDER ON MUSLIMS.

Mr. Chagla said that no community in India was slandered and abused more than Muslims regarding the Simon Commission. He declared that the Muslims of Bombay were one for the boycott of the Commission and no amount of slandering by the Anglo-Indian Press would be able to make thembudge an inch from their resolve. He asked the Muslims who advised their fellow brotherst o go and give evidence before the Commission as to what were the advantages of their doing so. Mr. Chagla appealed to the Muslims of Bombay to remain firm in their resolve to boycott the Commission and give a clear mandate to their representatives in the Councils and Corporation to boycott the Simon Commission.

BRITAIN'S POLITICAL HUMBUG.

Mr. Aidus Sattar Vali, the ex-Secretary of the Muslim Federation, supporting the resolution said that it was the political humbug started by Great Britain that the people of India were unable to govern their country. The appointment of the Commission to judge the capacity of Indians for self-government, said the speaker, was an insult to the Indian nation. He asked the Muslims to consider themselves Indians first and Indians last. The speaker made a fervent appeal to his community to give up all internecine quarrels and strive for the attainment of independence for India their motherland.

Munshi Fateh Mahomed Khan supporting the resolution asked his hearers to observe hartal on Friday next very peacefully and warned them against mischief-mongers.

Mr. Kutbuddin moved the following rider to the resolution:—

"And any Muslim who would give evidence before the Commission would do so against the wishes of this meeting of the Muslims of Bombay and he would represent nobody but himself."

The mover accepted the rider and the resolution as such was put to vote and was accepted by the audience unanimously amidst loud cries of "Alla-u-Akbar."

Maulana Shaukat Ali then moved a solution asking the representatives of the Muslims of Bombay in the Assembly, the local Council and the Corporation to boycott the Commission and not give evidence before it at any stage or in any form.

After the resolution was unanimously adopted, the monster meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks for Maulana Shaukat Ali.

AHMEDABAD'S SPLENDID LEAD.

WILL BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS FOLLOW?

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association it was resolved to close down all mills on the 3rd February as protest against the Simon Commission. The decision was taken in response to an appeal made by the Secretary of the local Labour Union to the Mill-owners' Association to close the mills on that day.—Free Press.

STAND UP FOR INDIA.

FOLLOW EARL HAIG'S EXAMPLE.

Earl Haig's last public utterance showed deep love for the country. Speaking on Saturday at the enrolment ceremony of the Twentieth (Earl Haig's own) Troop of Boy Scouts consisting of the sons of disabled ex-service men employed in the British Legion factory at Richmond, Earl Haig said: "Stand up for England when people speak disrespectfully of her. Try to realise what citizenship and public spirit really mean." India expects every Indian to stand up for her when she is insulted as has been insulted by the appointment of the Simon Commission.

COSGRAVE'S SPECIAL TRAIN WRECKED

A PURE ACCIDENT

1 KILLED: 9 INJURED

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Ottawa.—The special train carrying President Cosgrave from Montreal was wrecked at Casselman through running into an open switch. It is officially stated that President Cosgrave's car was derailed and remained upright and none of his party was injured.

(Later).—A large crowd including Cabinet Ministers and Military Guard of honour was waiting at the station to welcome President Cosgrave in whose honour a series of important functions have been arranged Wouldbe welcomers dispersed when Cosgrave's train failed to arrive, but a special train was despatched to bring the party to the Capital.

President Cosgrave arrived here in the afternoon. He visited the injured persons. It is officially stated that the disaster was evidently purely accidental.

Altogether nine railwaymen have been injured, three of them seriously.

A permanent way foreman was the only fatality. The driver and the fireman of the engine were seriously injured. Four cars were derailed, but President Cosgrave's car remained on the metals.—Reuter.

HUNANESE ARMIES ROUTED

WUHAN FORCES ENTER CHANGSHA

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Shanghai.—Peit-sung-tsi, Commander-in-Chief of Wuhan, reports that Wuhan forces routed four Hunanese armies and took fifteen thousand as prisoners, and entered Changsha on 25th instant.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE SEPARATES FROM CONTROL FORCE

MISSING SINCE SATURDAY

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Washington.—The Navy Department has reported that submarine S3, sistership of the ill-fated S4 has become separated from the submarine control force by a gale, hundred miles south of Cape Hatteras, while "en route" from Hamptonroads to Guantanamo Cuba and is unheard of since Saturday.

The air craft carrier "Saratoga", the tender "Camden", and seven submarines are searching.—Reuter.

MEXICAN PROPOSALS REJECTED

DECISION OF PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Havana.—The Committee of the Pan-American Congress unanimously rejected the Mexican proposals. It also took a step towards the inclusion of Canada in Pan-American deliberations by approving, with special reference to Canada, that the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Treaty should be sent to all open adherents of the Western hemisphere.—Reuter.

600 "REBELS" ROUTED

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Mexico City.—A thousand Federal troops on 27th January routed six hundred rebels entrenched in mountains in Michoacan State. Federal casualties were sixteen killed and twelve injured.—Reuter.

SEARCH PARTY ORDERED

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Washington.—The Navy Department has ordered three light cruisers and a squadron of destroyers from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to search for S3. The Department expresses the opinion, however, that there is no need to fear a fatal accident, as it is not unusual for small vessels to lose touch in bad weather.—Reuter.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE OVER RESERVE BANK BILL.

SIR BASIL NOT TO WITHDRAW OLD BILL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

To-morrow Sir Basil Blackett moves in the Assembly for a formal introduction of the new Reserve Bank Bill. Members who have arrived in large numbers are discussing the constitutional point as to whether this motion would be held to be in order by President Patel. None can say which way will be his decision, but it is believed that the motion itself would be on the agenda without previous consultation with the President and his tacit approval. The merits of the measure have for the moment been eclipsed by this constitutional issue which will be brought out at to-morrow's sitting when interesting discussion is expected. Lobby discussion among the official members reveals that there have been precedents for the procedure which is adopted in the case of the Reserve Bank Bill. One of them is that when Sir Hari Singh Gour's bill relating to legal practitioners' removing sex bar against women was on the Legislative anvil, Government themselves brought forward another measure of their own, and allowed Dr. Gour's mill to lapse.

NON-OFFICIAL POINT OF VIEW.

But non-officials argue in a different strain, holding that a bill which had been partly discussed and passed could not be allowed to lapse and therefore a new bill could not be brought in its place. Sir Basil Blackett and Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Legislative Department, have been engaged for several hours scrutinising legislative rules in order to wriggle out of the impasse which is sure to arise to-morrow. Meanwhile a statement of the Free Press of India has appeared in Bombay newspapers giving what it calls "an authoritative announcement" that Sir Basil will move for the withdrawal of the old Reserve Bank Bill at to-morrow's meeting. This report gave rise to some speculation, but I am in a position to authoritatively deny that statement. Government will allow the new bill to take its chance to steer through Legislative waters and if Swarajists happen to e absent from the meetings on this measure, get it passed without much trouble.

BEFORE THE DEATH

ADDRESS TO BOY SCOUTS

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Earl Haig, who suddenly died in London at midnight, was pale last Saturday, when accompanied by his wife he went to Richmond where he only spoke for a few minutes at the enrolment ceremony of the Twentieth (Earl Haig's Own) Troop of boy scouts. Earl and Lady Haig had travelled from Scotland where their son is lying ill.

The following is the text of Earl Haig's address to boy scouts who are sons of disabled ex-service men employed in British Legion Poppy Factory: "I have become a patrol of the troop because I want to encourage British spirit and the Legion spirit in the rising generation, and also because I wish to support the splendid work which has been carried on by the scout movement which teaches boys to be good citizens and to be proud at being members of the British Empire. It is essential that the young should be taught the meaning of the Empire and sacrifices their fathers have made. Therefore, I ask you boys always to play the game and try to realise what citizenship and public spirit really mean. When you grow up always remember you belong to a great Empire and when the people speak disrespectfully of England always stand up and defend your country."

Earl Haig, subsequently replying to a vote of thanks, for his attendance and to request for another visit said: "I am devoting the whole of my remaining days for furthering the cause of ex-service men and I have very little time for other work."—Reuter.

MILITARY BURIAL AT ST. PAUL'S

TRIBUTES OF LORD MAYOR AND L. G

LONDON, Jan. 30.

It is almost certain that Earl Haig will have a military burial probably at St. Paul's. King Albert of Belgium and Marshal Foch will possibly attend.

The Lord Mayor has sent a message saying that the City of London has received the news with greatest heartfelt sorrow.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh paying a tribute to Earl Haig said what impressed them about Earl Haig was his extreme modesty. He was a great soldier and a quiet and retiring gentleman. It was when the claims of ex-servicemen were mentioned that they realized how deeply he was interested in their cause He earnestly pleaded for them.

Mr. Lloyd George with whom Haig was closely associated during wartime was greatly shocked at the tragic news. He paid a tribute to the Field-Marshal's unfailing courage and tenacity of purpose, and said he never lost heart in the worst moments of our military fortunes. One had to admire, the way in which after the war he fought for the ex-servicemen's cause. He declared Earl Haig was most faithful and honourable, and carried out the policy laid down whatever his own feelings were. He especially showed this quality when unity of command under Marshal Foch was decided on. "He behaved not merely like a great patriot but like a great gentleman."—Reuter.

FIELD MARSHAL FOCH'S GRIEF

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Nice.—Marshal Foch when informed of Earl Haig's death was very much grieved and said: "He always was for me a perfect brother-in-arms, very loyal and upright."—Reuter.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S TRIBUTE

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—General Joffre in an eloquent tribute to Earl Haig's "sterling military virtues" expressed his "affectionate admiration" for the great soldier.—Reuter.

KING'S SYMPATHY

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The King has telegraphed expressing sympathy to Lady Haig. M. Painleve has telegraphed to the British War Office saying: "I learn with deepest emotion the sudden death of the great chief of British armies in wartime. His name is as popular in France as in Britain." The chairman of the British Legion, Lieut.-Colonel Crosfield, in an interview to Reuter, said that by the death of Earl Haig the Legion has suffered an irreparable loss.—Reuter.

HAVOC OF STORM

SLEDGES MEN AND HORSES CARRIED OUT TO SEA

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Moscow.—A violent storm in the sea of Azov detached from ice floes surrounding the coast and carried out to the sea several huge ice-blocks with some sixty sledges, men and horses.—Reuter.

FIRE IN COAL MINE

35 PERSONS DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Batavia.—35 are dead in a fire in a coal mine in Sawarass includinfi five mine police inspectors and mine inspector R. Purvis.—Reuter.

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME.

(Continued from page 7.)

movement. Satara will have in the morning a big procession throughout the town.

CALCUTTA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee at Haliday Park, Hakim Rahat Hussain Saheb presiding, it was resolved to carry out the unanimous decisions of all organisations in India regarding the boycott of the Commission, expressing full agreement with the decision by observing complete hartal on February 3rd. The meeting also demanded of all members of the Provincial Councils and the Assembly to abide by the decision of the Congress in respect of the boycott.—Free Press.

SIKHS UNANIMOUS ON BOYCOTT

AMRITSAR, Jan. 30.

The All-Parties' Conference of Sikhs discussed the question of their rights and the attitude the community should adopt towards the Simon Commission. After prolonged discussion, it was resolved that the Sikhs being an important minority could only protect their rights by being given a third share in the administration and representation and that the Sikhs would not bear domination of any majority community in the face of others being allowed communal representation. At the same time the Conference passed resolution to boycott the Simon Commission at all stages.—A.P.

BURHANPUR MUSLIMS' RESOLVE

BURHANPUR, Jan. 31.

Mr. Farriduddin, President, public meeting, Burhanpur, wires:—

In response to the appeal for hartal a public meeting of Burhanpur citizens representing Hindu Mussalman merchants, lawyers, etc., was held last night at Tilak Bhavan and unanimously resolved for complete boycott of the Simon Seven and to observe hartal on 3rd February.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS UNITE TO OBSERVE HARTAL

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 31.

Propaganda is going on in different towns in Sindh for organising hartal on the 3rd February. A Committee of Hindus and Muslims has been formed at Shikarpur for making the hartal successful. A manifesto has been issued by Hindu-Muslim Leaders of Karachi asking the people to observe a complete and peaceful hartal.—Free Press.

AMRAOTI COTTON MARKET TO BE CLOSED

AMRAOTI, Jan 30.

The Amraoti Cotton Market Committee have passed a resolution to observe hartal and to transact no business on February 3.—A.P.

"TAMIL NADU" AND "SWADEHAMITRAN" TO CLOSE.

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The offices of the "Tamil Nadu" and the "Swadeshamitran" will be closed on February 3 in response to the Boycott Committee's appeal.—Free Press.

SUSPENSION FOR ARRANGING MR. SANTANAM'S LECTURE.

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Mr. Kesavan Pote, Secretary of the Law College Association of Trivandrum has been suspended for a whole year by the Principal of the College, for having invited Pandit Santhanam to address the College students on political subjects. His term certificate has also been withheld, thus disabling him from appearing for this year's examination.—Free Press.

MADRAS STUDENTS' HARTAL.

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The Madras Law College students at a meeting this afternoon decided on a complete hartal on 3rd and 17th February.—A.P.

The students of the Wesley College at a special meeting this evening condemned the Simon Commission and requested their Principal to close the College on February 3rd as a mark of protest. Otherwise they would be compelled to absent themselves on that day.—A.P.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND OFFISES TO CLOSE IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the local Municipality held this evening it was resolved by a majority to close the Municipal schools and offices on the 3rd February.—A.P.

NO CONVEYANCE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Tramwaymen and taxi-drivers and busdrivers at a meeting held at Harish Park decided to observe hartal. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and others addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Dadar ("G" Ward) District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Dadar near the Tilak Bridge, when Mr. F. J. Ginwala will preside. Vir Wamanrao Joshi, Messrs. J. B. Patel, S. H. Jhabvala, K. P. Khadilker, P. Spratt, Maulana Shaukat Ali and others will speak. All are cordially invited to attend.

A CALL TO WILSONIANS.

A meeting of the students of the Wilson College will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 1 p.m. on the sands opposite to the College, when many leading workers of the Boycott agitation will address on the necessity of observing the hartal on Friday, the 3rd February.

STUDENTS MEETING

A meeting of the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. in the Gymnasium Lane behind the College premises, when many leading workers of the Boycott agitation will address on the necessity of observing the complete hartal on 3rd instant.

ANOTHER STUDENTS MEETING

Under the auspices of the League of Youth Committee, a public meeting of the students and youths of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the open terrace of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and amongst others Messrs. U. V. Desai, Philip Spratt, Miss Bhesania, Miss Kantak, Miss S. V. Desai, Mr. M. N. Thackker will address the meeting on the Simon Commission and the duty of the students and youths.

WORKERS MEETINGS

Two huge meetings of the Workers at Parbhadevi and Kalachowki were held on Saturday and Sunday nights, respectively under the presidency of Messrs. K. P. Khadilker and S. H. Jhabvala. Messrs. A. A. Alve, R. S. Nimbkar, P. Spratt, Patel, S. S. Mirajkar, D. M. Deshpande Kobal and others exhorted the men to observe a strict hartal on the 3rd instant. The audience numbering about a thousand, lastily cheered, when they were asked to stop work and remain peaceful on the day. They have determined to join in large numbers the Workers' procession organised by the Workers' Hartal Committee.

MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LTD.

In view of the resolve of the Indian people to observe an All-India Hartal on the day of the landing of the Simon Commission the Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Limited, has declared Friday as a close Holiday as a mark of their disapproval of the constitution of Commission. Accordingly the office of the Chamber will be closed and the members shall not transact any business on that day.

STAND BY CONGRESS.

(Continued on page 8.)

British justice was completely shattered. Indians had waited and waited rather too long. The time had come when Indians had to stand on their own legs and refuse to believe in England's good faith. She assured the audience that the women of Bombay would not stint either pain or efforts in making the hartal a complete success.

Mr. Dwarkadas Lalji Sarayya made a vigorous speech advocating unqualified hartal.

XAVIERITES' BOLD DECISION

WELCOME LEAD TO STUDENTS.

The Xavierites ought to be congratulated upon their having taken up the lead given by the Elphinstonians and decided in favour of a complete hartal on the day of the arrival of the Simon Show in Bombay. On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of the students of the St. Xavier's College was held in the open maidan in front of the College when Miss Bachubai Lotvala and Messrs. J. B. Patel, Nimbkar, Joglekar, Spratt and one or two students from the College itself made appealing speeches in favour of hartal on February 3. The meeting was attended by several hundreds of College students including quite a number of ladies. The students assembled at the meeting have, with their characteristic enthusiasm, resolved that they should absent from the College on the day of hartal and should also actively participate in the general demonstration. The student speakers made it clear in their speeches that they had based their attitude on the ground of national self-respect. They did not look upon the movement for boycott of the Commission as a purely political movement. It is hoped that students from other Colleges will follow suit and at least so far as the student-world is concerned the hartal will be a unique success.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' DETERMINATION

COMPLETE HARTAL ON FEB. 3.

The students of the Gordhandas Sunderdas College, St. Xavier's College and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute have decided to observe hartal on Friday next, when the Simon Commission will arrive in Bombay. The students of the former College have, it is understood, sent an ultimatum to the Dean (Dr. Jivraj Mehta) to the effect that if he did not excuse their absence on that day they would observe hartal in spite of it.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute students were addressed by Messrs. Spratt and Joglekar at the College, Parel. A meeting of the students of the St. Xavier's College was held this afternoon on the Esplanade Maidan, when it was unanimously resolved to observe hartal on Friday next. he meeting was addressed by Messrs. P. Spratt, Joglekar, Nimbkar and J. B. Patel. It was stated at the meeting that the Principal of the College had agreed to postpone the Preliminary Examination fixed for Friday till the following day.

To-day, students of the Grant Medical, Wilson and Elphinstone Colleges are to be addressed by members of the Boycott-Hartal Committee of the B. P. C. C.

STUDENTS' MEETING

ELPHINSTONIANS' DETERMINATION OF HARTAL.

The students of the Elphinstone College including a large number of lady students met in great enthusiasm on the Oval on Monday noon to hear Messrs. P. Spratt, R. S. Nimbker, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, K. N. Jogicker, Thakkar and other speakers of their own, who exhorted them in the name of their country, to observe a complete hartal on the 3rd instant. Principal Hamil himself was present with a number of Police Constables. In his presence, the students declared their patriotic intention not to attend the College on the day and to join the students' demonstration.

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE ON VICEREGAL LODGE.

FINANCE COMMITTEE SANCTIONS RS. 89,000

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Finance Committee has agreed to the special expenditure upon Viceregal Lodge in New Delhi of forty-one thousand rupees for the purpose of kitchen utensils, twenty-five thousand rupees for purchase of linen, thirteen thousand for articles of vertu and ten thousand for books.—A. P.

900 MILE RY.

TASHKENT AND NOVOSIBIRAK TO BE CONNECTED

LONDON, Jan. 30.

New York.—The Soviet Railway Delegation visiting the United States has purchased, in Cleveland, a number of locomotives, steam shovels, drilling implements and motor-cars to enable the construction of a proposed 900-mile railway connecting Tashkent and Novosibirak. The line will carry grain, timber, etc., to Central Asia, where it is hoped to stimulate the production of cotton and tobacco.—Reuter's Special.

VIOLATION OF CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

MINISTER ROOS STATES LEGAL POSITION.

"NOT A MATTER OF LAW BUT OF SPIRIT"

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31.

During the second reading of the Liquor Bill, the so-called "White Labour" Clause was subjected to strong criticism from the Opposition benches, Mr. Duncan (Transvaal), Sir Thomas Watt (Natal), Mr. Nicholls (Natal), and others strongly denouncing the clause as a violation of the Cape Town Agreement. A prominent Labourite Mr. Waterston (Transvaal) speaking for himself and not for the Party, declared that he would vote against the clause maintaining that it would not benefit the White Labour policy. On the contrary, Mr. Waterston acknowledged the importance of the Agreement and declared that if they intended to carry it out, they should do so if not they should not pretend they were going to do so.

Mr. Nicholls vehemently opposed the clause and said that the agreement was a matter of honesty and good faith and they believed that honesty and good faith of South Africa were not being upheld in this clause. Mr. Nicholls' remarks drew from Minister Roos a statement that speaking as a lawyer he did not accept the position that the clause was a violation of the agreement to which the retort was made that it was not a matter for legal argument but it was a question of the spirit of the agreement if not the letter. The debate was then adjourned.—Reuter.

WIRE TO VICEROY OF INDIA

DURBAN, Jan. 21.

Continuing their campaign against the Liquor Bill, the Natal Indian Congress has cabled to the Viceroy of India and prominent men in India as follows: "Second reading of Liquor Bills is now going through Parliament notwithstanding strong protest. The Bill seeks to deprive three thousand Indians, their families and dependants of their livelihood and will ultimately drive them from country. The bill is in direct conflict with letter and spirit of the Capetown Agreement and is a clear racial legislation. Indians are greatly alarmed at Government's attitude. If the Bill is passed, Capetown Agreement is smashed. We earnestly appeal for your immediate intervention."—Reuter.

MEDICAL RELIEF AT DHARAMPUR

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SIR LESLIE WILSON PERFORMS OPENING CREMONY

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson opened the Jubilee Charitable Dispensary and Hospital for women at Dharampur on Tuesday.

The initiative in the matter of the hospital was first taken by the subjects of the State who wanted to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of the late Vrajlal Jagjivandas Mody, Vazier to the Rajasaheb of Dharampur. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was collected by public subscriptions, and at the suggestion of the Ruler it was decided to found a hospital. The State undertook to supplement their efforts by making a free grant of land, and making good the deficit of the money required for a good building. Eventually, the hospital building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 80,000.

At the opening ceremony on Tuesday, Maharana Shri Vijaydevji, the Raja of Dharampur, made a speech requesting the Governor to declare the hospital building open. In the course of his speech, Maharana Vijaydevji related how in his European and Eastern tours, he had found that no system of medical relief, however efficient and well-organised, could be wholly effective unless it was supplemented by indoor treatment in well-conducted hospitals. He therefore welcomed the opportunity that his subjects afforded him by raising the question of a suitable memorial. He also found it necessary to have a hospital for women and children and resolved to perpetuate the memory of his late beloved Maharani by building a hospital in her name.

The hospital for women will have accommodation for 12 to 15 indoor patients, maternity cases, and the various diseases of women and children will be treated there. Besides giving free relief to all those who care to take advantage of the hospitals and dispensaries, the medical officers in charge of them as well as the lady doctor are required by the rules of the State to pay free visits to patients at their homes if required to do so.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor before proceeding to declare the new buildings open made a speech, in the course of which he said:—"I regard it as highly appropriate that the first public act which I am called upon to perform in the Dharampur State should be the opening of the new dispensary building and hospital which your generous sympathy for your subjects has established here. Lady Wilson and I have, as you have so kindly remarked, made it one of our special missions during our sojourn in the Bombay Presidency to endeavour to promote the cause of the hospitals wherever possible, and I, therefore, warmly welcome this opportunity of declaring open the hospital buildings."

BULSAR-DHARAMPUR RLY. PROJECT.

GOVERNORS ASSURANCE TO CITIZENS

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the occasion of his visit to Dharampur, was presented with an address by the citizens of the State. In his reply to the address, His Excellency expressed his gratification at the many reforms which were being introduced in the State and mentioned the project of the construction of a broad gauge feeder line from Bulsar to Dharampur, with the possibility of a further extension into the interior of the State, which was at present engaging the attention of the Railway authorities and hoped that their investigations would lead to the early construction of the much-desired line. His Excellency further assured the citizens that his Government would be always prepared to give the most sympathetic consideration to any proposals which the railway experts might put forward.

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IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

ADOPTS BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1928-29.

DECREASE IN CHAWL RENTALS.

At a meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday Sir V. A. Dabholker was elected Chairman of the Committee in place of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, resigned. There was only one nomination and Sir Vasantrao was therefore elected unanimously.

The Committee considered the revised estimates for 1927-28 and Budget Estimates for 1928-29 of the Improvement Trust submitted by the Chief Officer. In his note the Chief Officer stated:—

CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

When the revised estimates for the year 1926-27 were placed before the Committee it was estimated that the deficit would amount to Rs. 22,68,275. There was some improvement during the last few weeks of the year and the actuals shewed an improvement of Rs. 1,54,537; consequently the debit balance on the general accounts chargeable to capital was reduced to Rs. 21,13,738. The revenue from all sources was originally estimated at Rs. 78,52,367. It now seems probable that it will amount to Rs. 80,30,273.

DECREASE IN CHAWL RENTS.

The decrease of rather over Rs. 61,000 chawl rents is due to vacancies in buildings erected after the war. The rents of these chawls were originally fixed so as to give a nett return approximately equal to the interest and sinking fund charges. They have been reduced from time to time and of late months the vacancies have been much reduced especially in the case of the Mazagaon chawls where the number of occupied rooms has increased from 611 on 31st March 1927 to 989 on the 31st December. There are no vacancies in the chawls built before the war but these are still let at rents considerably below the fair market rental although the rents have been increased as permitted by the Rent Act.

THE EXPECTED INCREASE IN REVENUE.

General account receipts are expected to amount to Rs. 79,32,876 and expenditure to Rs. 1,05,72,925; the deficit therefore is estimated at Rs. 26,40,049 which is about Rs. 33,000 under that forecasted in 1922. I have on previous occasions informed the Board that although we were working well under the anticipated deficits the time would come when there would be an increase and that this increase would be likely to continue for a few years. That time has not yet been reached but it appears probable that it will be in the near future. The reason for this is two-fold; first, buildings are still being demolished in order to proceed with the construction of the Eastern Avenue and this means a decrease of revenue and, secondly, the demand for the land is still far below normal even when compared with pre-war conditions. There has been some revival in the North of the Island and at the moment there are more buildings under construction on the Dadar-Matunga Estate than there have been for some years past. The Eastern Avenue will be opened as far south as Musjid Bandar Road within the next few weeks and when traffic becomes accustomed to using the new portion of the road the demand for the very valuable sites abutting thereon should be stimulated.

NEW LOAN TO BE RAISED.

The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 57,14,017, sales proceeds (i.e., receipts from the outright sale of lands and of buildings materials, etc.) at Rs. 3,32,695 and loan proceeds at Rs. 21 lakhs. It is assumed that a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs will be raised during the year on the same terms as in 1927-28. Total receipts on this account are estimated at Rs. 81,46,712.

Expenditure on capital account is estimated at Rs. 51,48,739. The estimated cost of management and establishment (Rs. 1,75,100) shews a reduction over 1928-28 of Rs. 5,53,000 mainly due to a large reduction in stamp duty and to some saving on establishment charges.

The outlay on acquisition is estimated at Rs. 10,53,900; this includes provision for costs, etc., which may become payable in respect of withdrawal from acquisition in respect of the Dharavi properties recently denotified.

The expenditure on works is estimated at Rs. 7,81,690 and has been considered in detail by the Works Sub-Committee and approved of by them. It shews a reduction of Rs. 3-3/4 lakhs on the revised estimate of 1927-28.

The closing balance at the end of the year is estimated at Rs. 29.98 lakhs and this should be sufficient to finance the operations of the Trust until a new loan is raised in 1929-30.

The budget was adopted.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

PROVISION OF MOORING MAST FOR KARACHI AIRSHIP BASE

VARIOUS PROPOSALS SANCTIONED

NEW DELHI Jan, 30.

A number of proposals connected with the progress of aviation in India have been agreed to by the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly. Among these was a provision of mooring mast for the airship base at Karachi. This mast forms an integral part of the original programme for development of the Imperial Airship scheme sanctioned by the British Government in accordance with decision arrived at the Imperial Conference. The British Government had been committed to the erection of a second harbour in England and so they proposed that the Government of India should bear the cost of completing and erecting a mooring mast at Karachi which would cost thirtythree thousand pounds and also consider the propriety of paying for the material in store at Karachi valued at twenty-two thousand pounds. Recently rapid advance had been made in the sphere of airship development in as stated by Sir B. N. Mitra in the Assembly, it was in India's interest that she should own her own air harbours as she owned sea harbours. The present offered a suitable opportunity of acquiring the entire ownership of the mooring mast which in turn would serve as the first step towards complete Indian ownership of the Karachi airship base.

PAYMENT TO BRITISH GOVT. POSTPONED

From savings under Civil Aviation, one lakh of rupees would be made available to meet the expenditure for partially completing the construction of the mast. The remainder of the money for the purpose namely three lakhs forty thousand, would be obtained by a supplementary grant. The payment to the British Government of twenty-two thousand pounds or nearly three lakhs of rupees would be postponed.

The Committee also agreed to the expenditure of two lakhs ninety-three thousand required for effecting improvements to the Dum Dum aerodromes Calcutta, which by reason of its geagraphical position would become the eastern terminal of any air route that might be established from Karachi or Bombay and would, in the course of time, rank as one of the principal aerodromes in India. A sum of two lakhs and twelve thousand rupees was sanctioned to grant scholarships to ten pupils who would be trained in three years in civil aviation in England for service in the Civil Aviation Department in India for four years. Other small sums were also sanctioned for increasing the establishment of the Office of the Director of Civil Aviation in India and towards meeting the cost of the deputation of Dr. Banerjee, Meteorologist, to Europe for training in aeronautical meteorology Financial assistance to the extent of about three lakhs of rupees for a period of two years has also been agreed to be given to four Light Aeroplane clubs in India one each at Karachi, Delhi, Allahabad and Calcutta. The question of further assistance would be reviewed at the end of two years.—A. P.

QUESTION OF TRAMWAY FARES

COMPANY STANDS FIRM ON ITS LEGAL RIGHTS

APPLICATION LIKELY TO BE SOUGHT.

The question of fares to be levied by the Tramways Company has reached a climax, and if no settlement is arrived at in the near future, the matter is likely to go to arbitration. It would be recalled that on 18th August 1927, the Municipal Corporation referred this question back to the Tramways and Telephone Committee for reconsideration. The Tramways Committee requested the Tramways Company to report the distance of various zones which they did, and at the same time, pointed out that a settlement of the fare question has now been pending for years, and that though various modifications had from time to time been suggested in the different proposals which had been considered, no definite decision had been arrived at. The Company, therefore, urge the Committee to recommend to the Corporation to reach a definite decision within a reasonable time, by sanctioning specific fares to be charged on all the extensions constructed from 1905 to date and intimated that failing a very early final decision, they would be forced unwillingly to refer the whole question to arbitration.

The Committee considered the whole question again at their meetings held on the 17th November and 1st December 1927, in consultation with the Commissioner and recommended that in view of the fact that the Tramways Company desire to stand on their legal rights in the matter, the only course, in the opinion of the Committee which the Corporation should adopt is that they should also stand on their legal rights.

The House of Marvels and Wonders.

5H WEEK FETE.

PROF. DIVEKAR

will give four shows of his wonderful Scientific performances every evening during the period of the Fete from 5-30 to 11 P. M. Charges Rs. 3/-, 2/-, 1/- and As. 8.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES have kindly consented to be present at the show to be given from 9-50 to 11 P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th February. Only Seats for Rs. 3/- will be reserved for this show and no As. 8/- tickets will be issued.

The seats may be booked on the Grounds in the above Section between 6 and 7-30 P. M. every evening from the 2nd February.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE PAVRI, the well-known Caterer, will supply dinner in the House of Marvels and Wonders during the period of the Fete at Rs. 3/- per head. Orders may be booked one day beforehand on the Grounds.

There will also be an Exhibition in the House of Marvels and Wonders, of Indian Tussaud's including a moving figure specially made for the occasion, of a Georgian Squire rising at his table to Drink to health.

Other attractions in this Section will be

The RIO POND, and FISH POND. GAMES OF SKILL, Exhibition of BOY SCOUT HANDICRAFTS.

Free samples of Toilet Preparations for visitors, Fancy goods, Picture Enlargements, Minute Cameras, etc.

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SIMPLEX CONCRETE WORKS and the AMIN NURSERY.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' DEMANDS

SERVICES OF SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS AND SIR DINSHAW WACHA

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association was held on Friday last at the Hall of the Association, Mr. Jeewanjee Currimjee presiding. The President while moving the Annual Report of the Association for adoption, made a long speech, referring to the various activities of the Association during the past year. In the course of his presidential address, he surveyed the condition of Sugar markets of the world in their bearing on the local market, notable amongst which were financial position of Japan, disorders in China, Cuban Restriction Scheme, Conflicting Estimates of Java, European and Cuban sugar crops. He further dwelt at length on the Kathiawar Ports' Competition question and the agitation carried on by the Association for almost the major part of the last year and paid a glowing tribute to the immense help given by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Dinshaw Watch. He also referred to the loss to the country of two great national heroes—Swami Shri Shraddhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan. He also emphasised the need of a strong agitation for reduction of local Port Trust charges and high Railway rates. He pointed out the desirability of devising immediate means for adoption of a uniform sugar contract, for a clearing House and to have a charter from Government of the rules appertaining to sugar business.

In seconding the proposal for adoption of the Report, Mr. V. M. Shah dwelt at length on the distinguished services of the Hon'ble Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas in the problem of Kathiawar Ports' competition. Commenting on the Exchange policy, he said it was in the fitness of things that we have adopted to do business in Indian Currency. After further support from Mr. Huseinbhai Hasambhai, the Report was unanimously adopted. Office bearers for the current year were then elected, with Mr. Jeewanjee Currimjee as President, Mr. Ratanjee Virpal as Vice-President and Mr. Vadilal Maganlal Shah as Hon. Secretary.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

RAILWAY CONCESSION FARES FOR DELEGATES

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Preparations for the second session of the All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reforms are going apace. The session commences on the 7th of February at Saraswati Bhawan grounds under a shamiana constructed for the Conference. Her Excellency Lady Irwin will perform the opening ceremony in the afternoon. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal will preside at the first session of the Conference. It is understood that the Railway authorities all over India have decided to allow concession of single fare for the return journey to all delegates to the Conference to be held next week.—Free Press.

PROPOSED CONVERSION OF MISS MILLER

JAGADGURU SHANKARACHARYA BEING CONSULTED

NASIK, Jan. 30.

Jagadguru Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) is, it is understood on reliable authority, being consulted as to whether Miss Miller could be admitted to Hinduism and whether His Holiness could sanction such a conversion.—A. P.

"CONVOY" AT PATHE CINEMA

One of the methods of communication established by the German Secret Service in America, during the World War, is revealed for the first time in "Convoy," Robert Kane's epic of the Navy, which first National showing this week at the Pathe Cinema. The picture has been hailed on Broad-way as "The Big Parade of the Navy" and is remarkable for the unusually long list of stars in the cast and the spectacular scenes of naval warfare, which were secured through the United States Navy, the British Navy and the German Navy.

The picture tells of the sacrifices made by a girl, who, at the instance of the United States Secret Service, becomes the companion of a man about town, somewhat in ill repute as an idler, and in reality the chief of the German espionage in America. As a parallel, the experiences of her brother and fiance in the Navy are shown with dramatic color. By playing on his infatuation for her, the girl manages to secure evidence enough for the arrest of the German, and at the same time, outwits his attempt to inform the German fleet of the sailing of the first big convoy of troops.

The sailing of the convoy, and the naval engagements of the combined American and British fleets comprises two of the absorbing highlights of the great film.

HHHHH WEEK

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE OPENING SPEECH OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY will be amplified so that all throughout the Exhibition Grounds may hear, by means of a Graham Amplion Public Speech and Band Repeater Equipment installed by us, which daily thereafter will amplify the music of the Band. This is the apparatus which has served so many great Public functions at home and abroad.

A BURNDEPT ETHOPHONE-FOUR WIRELESS RECEIVER installed by us in the Rio Club will produce by means of AMPLION LOUD-SPEAKERS the programmes of the Bombay Chamber Orchestra, Jimmie Little's Filipino Dance Orchestra, and other items of interest from the Bombay Broadcasting Station.

THE BURNDEPT AUTO-BROADCAST SYSTEM will be in evidence in the Model Hospital, in which we have installed a bedside headphone set. No installation too small or too large for us to undertake.

DO NOT MISS Stall No. 5 in the Wireless Section of the English Village. You will find a visit to it worth while. See there the latest Short-wave Receivers, notably the McMICHAEL SHORT AND LONG WAVE RECEIVER, which brings the programmes of FOREIGN BROADCASTING STATIONS within the reach of all, at a moderate cost.

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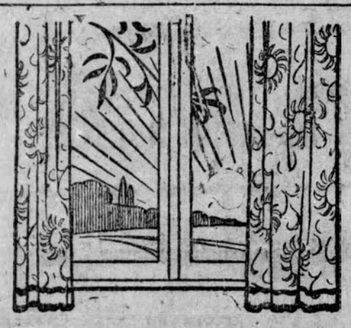

Beauty by to-morrow morn

To gain a fresh, clear complexion by to-morrow morning sounds like a miracle, but really it is only what Nature meant to happen. Nature gives us all several layers of skin. While the outer skin, exposed to the air, is being worn out by the wind and dust, a new one is always growing underneath, and Nature meant the old skin gradually to disappear and leave the way clear for the fresh, young skin underneath. Modern conditions are apt to interfere with this ideal process and only too often minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and stifle the young skin underneath.
There's one simple way to restore Nature's plan. Just go to any chemist and ask for some ordinary, pure Mercolized Wax. Before you go to bed gently massage it in with your finger tips, and you will be amazed at the difference when you wake in the morning. While you've been sleeping, the Mercolized Wax has been gently dissolving away all these microscopic atoms of old, dead skin, so that the fresh, young skin is clear, fresh and healthy—just as Nature intended.
Really the result of this simple treatment is quite astonishing, but be sure to get the pure Mercolized Wax.

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DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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Figure B: The same plate after disinfection with Formamint. All germs are destroyed.

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Keep your mouth clean and your breath sweet

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.
At all Chemists and Stores.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR INDIA

MR. S. R. DAS' SCHEME

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das has issued a letter as regards the location of the proposed Public School, and he would like the views of the public regarding it to reach him at No. C., Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

In the appeal for funds for the proposed Public School for Indian boys, it was stated that Rs. 30 lacs would be required for the construction of the buildings and for the constitution of an adequate Endowment Fund. More than half the amount has now been secured and there is every reason to believe that by the end of March 1928, a good portion of the balance will also be secured. The time has, therefore, arrived when a decision must be made as to the location of the school. I am anxious that the necessary site should be acquired and the building operations commenced by the end of March 1928, when I hope to be able to proceed to England on leave with a view to make enquiries for a suitable Headmaster and Assistant Masters. In the meantime, steps are being taken to register the Society, which will be in charge of the school, under the Indian Companies Act.

In the appeal for funds, Dehra Dun, Roorkee, Poona, Bangalore and Bhopal were mentioned as possible locations. Since then, the Indore Administration has offered a free grant of land at Indore, if the school is located there and Simla has also been suggested as a suitable place. I shall be glad if you will let me know at your earliest convenience which of these places you think will be most suitable for the location of the school.

The question of location, for an all-India school of this nature is, you will agree, of very great importance; the success of the school may be jeopardised by locating it in an unsuitable place. It may assist you to form your opinion if I place before you the advantages and disadvantages, as they strike me, of the different locations suggested.

Roorkee, I think, we may leave out of consideration. It possesses none of the advantages of Dehra Dun. There is an Engineering College at Roorkee, while at Dehra Dun there are numerous educational institutions.

Poona is also an educational centre, much more so than Dehra Dun, and if the school is to be located in the plains, it is an eminently suitable place. It has a temperate climate, except for about three months in the year. Suitable land of the quantity required is, I am informed, available, though it will be more expensive than at Dehra Dun, where a very suitable site, more or less free from malaria is, I believe, immediately available. Donation of Rs. 50,000 has been offered if the school is located at Poona and a donation of Rs. 30,000 if the location selected is Dehra Dun.

With regard to both Dehra Dun and Poona, two objections have been raised: (i) that an all-India school should not be located in any particular province, unless it happens to be a place in the very centre of India, suitable in every respect in the matter of climate and facility of supervision and (ii) that both places are at great distance from the rest of India.

Indore is about 1,800 ft. above sea level, more or less centrally situated, and possesses a temperate climate. Besides the Chiefs College, there are two other Colleges and a number of High Schools at Indore. The Indore Administration has offered to make a free grant of land required for the school. Objection, however, has been raised to locating the school in an Indian State. So long as the present administration continues, I apprehend no difficulty, but two questions arise in this connection:—(i) to what extent will the tenure be secure, after the present minority administration comes to an end, and; (ii) is the location of the school in an Indian State like Indore likely to affect admissions into the school of the sons of British Indians and of the Sirdars and Jagheerdars of other Indian States.

Bangalore is very suitable in respect of climate and educational atmosphere. If the school is located there, I have every reason to believe that the Mysore Government will make a free grant of suitable land and perhaps also an annual grant for the maintenance of the school. The objections to locating the school in an Indian State cannot, I think, apply to Mysore where the Government is much less personal than in any other Indian State. Two objections, however, have been raised to this place:—(i1) it is too far south, and (ii) the management and supervision of the school will have to be be left in the hands of residents of Mysore and Madras. The more distance of Bangalore from the provinces I have mentioned does not appear to me a serious objection. If the school is really good, it will attract pupils from all over India.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal is very keen that the school should be located at Bhopal. He has offered a free site for the school and a permanent endowment of Rs. 30,000 a year. I have personaly inspected the site which His Highness proposes to make over to the school and it is in every respect suitable.

Bhopal is almost in the centre of India, and is on the main G. I. P. line. Within a couple of years, by which time the direct line between Madras and Delhi is expected to be opened, there will be a direct connection between Madras and Bhopal. It is only a few hours journey from Delhi and the management and supervision of the school should not prove difficult from the Capital of India, where the Princes and representative people from all parts of India assemble for some months in the year. The only possible objection to this is that Bhopal is an Indian State with a personal government, and the two difficulties which have been suggested with regard to Indore may be said to exist in the case of Bhopal. I should point out, however, that the present Ruler, who has had the advantage of studying at Aligarh, is the only Ruling Chief who is a Graduate of an Indian University (Allahabad).

ADVANTAGES OF SIMLA.

A suitable site near Simla being available, the greater portion as a free gift, the location of the School there deserves serious consideration. It has some distinct advantages some of which are mentioned below:—

The climate is cold, dry and healthy. In November and December it is quite cold, but healthier than in other months of the year. My own experience is that children brought up in a cold climate possess greater stamina and energy and are healthier than those brought up in the plains.

Like other hill schools, the School will remain open from the end of March till about the 20th December and will be closed for the holidays from the 20th December till the end of March.

Simla provides great facilities for parents to see their children while the School is in session. It is a healthy hill station, where parents can spend their own holidays in May and June, or September and October, and see their children.

As I have pointed out, wherever the School may be located, unless it is at Bhopal, it is bound to be at some distance from some part of India and if this difficulty cannot be surmounted in a vast country, like India, Simla seems to offer less objection from this point of view than the other places suggested.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WOMAN

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 26.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana, decided yesterday a sessions case in which Undrya Padya (1), Rama Zypiya (2) and Hashya Bala (3) were charged under Section 302 of the I.P.C. for having committed murder by causing the death of Shitti, wife of Ganpat Goma by strangulation. The accused were committed to the sessions for trial by Mr. P. S. Mehta, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan. The story of the prosecution was as follows:—

The deceased Shitti who lived with her husband Ganpat at Gandhari, a village near Kalyan, used to go to Kalyan daily to sell milk. On the 10th of November last, she had gone to Kalyan at 5-30 p.m. as usual and whilst returning she met her husband on her way home, near Andharwadi and was asked to wait for him at one Suktya's house. Ganpat then went on near a Brahmin's shop, he met the first accused, who is also a resident of Gandhari, and asked him to escort his wife home. Accordingly accused No. 1 picked up Shitti at Suktya's house and proceeded towards his village. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 it was alleged, then came and joined them. According to the prosecution the accused had a gala day on the previous evening and after drinking liquor at Kalyan they were retracing their steps towards home. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 molested the deceased to which accused No. 1 objected. Eventually, it was stated they overpowered and then committed rape on her. Medical evidence showed that Shitti had been in pregnancy for about 5 or 6 months. On her threatening that she would inform the police about the offence of rape, accused No. 2 was said to have placed his foot on her throat and strangulated her. She was then thrown into a well close by. Accused No. 1, then proceeded home and on meeting Ganpat, the deceased's husband told him that his wife was abducted by 4 Kathodis who had attacked them and beaten them.

Accused No. 1 had made a confession before Mr. Mehta the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, where he told a story implicating accused nos. 2 and 3. But as the confession was retracted by accused 1 before the Sessions Court, there being no other colrroborative evidence, the prosecution story collapsed. When the trial went to the sessions court, the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty", and accepting the same the learned judge acquitted all the accused.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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REPORTS ABOUT JAMMU RAILWAY

"FREE PRESS" STATEMENTS DENIED

DISCLAIMER FROM KASHMIR STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMMU, Jan. 30.

The Minister in waiting has sent the following telegram to the Press: "Attention of the Government of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has been drawn to a Free Press telegram from London that the State has given permission for a railway to Jammu. The telegram states it is also strongly rumoured that the sanction of this railway for which the late ruler of Kashmir is understood to have been opposed was made one of the conditions informally reached between the present ruler of Kashmir and the authorities when the question of succession of State was in the balance.

"The statements contained in this telegram are altogether unfounded. The railway to Jammu for which sanction is alleged to have been given now has been in existence for over a quarter of a century and was constructed in the time of the late Highness. No scheme of railway construction is under consideration of His Highness's Government at the present time. The suggestion that an informal agreement on this question was reached as a condition to His Highness's succession is a malicious untruth for which there is no justification whatever."

RATNAGIRI LEPER ASYLUM

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—On August 21, 1923, I wrote to you asking for subscriptions in aid of the Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit Leper Asylum at Ratnagiri. I appealed for Rs. 2,800 in order to pay for treating suitable patients with a medicine prepared from certain vegetable oils. You were so good as to publish my letter with the result that some Rs. 3,000 were quickly subscribed: and only recently the executors of Mr. D. K. Kulkarni, Merchant of Sangali, have paid us Rs. 1,000, which he had bequeathed us, after reading this appeal.

With the money thus received, we have been trying the latest treatment at the Leper Asylum. On the whole, we can claim little more than that in most patients the treatment keeps the disease from getting worse, and in rare instances results in what appears to be a complete cure. Two patients were discharged last year with the disease apparently cured, and they are still reported to be showing no signs of the disease. Two more men are now, we believe, about to be discharged with the disease averted. These facts are enough to endow all the patients in the asylum with hope with the result that the lepers are far more happy and cheerful than anyone acquainted with the Leper Asylum in the old days would think possible.

In spite of the kindness of friends like Dr. Rao of Bombay (who has been sending us his treatment free of charge) we still spend nearly Rs. 1,000 a year on extra diet to the lepers and on medicines. The result is that our available balance is now as low as Rs. 475.

I am, therefore, driven again to request the hospitality of your columns, and to request that those who pity the unfortunate lepers (and who does not?) will send me subscriptions however small. All such subscriptions will be most carefully expended and will be used to benefit some forty men and women smitten with one of the most dreadful diseases.

I should be glad to give any further details to anyone who cared to ask me: and any interested visitor to Ratnagiri is cordially invited to visit the Leper Asylum at any time. At the request of Khan Bahadur Choksy, C.I.E., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Asylum is now giving at the Civil Hospital out-door treatment to lepers who do not wish to live in the Asylum. Ten patients are already appearing once a week for the necessary injections. Full information as to this treatment will also be given to those interested.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. RANADE.

Ratnagiri, January 24.

WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Jan. 31.

The weather has been dry except for a few falls of light rain in Bengal and Chota Nagpur. A fresh disturbance is affecting the extreme north.

The temperature continues low in North-west India and is high in Burma and is falling along the Gangetic plain.

Forecast.—A few falls in the extreme North.—A. P.

ETERNAL CRUX: MAN OR APE

(Continued from page 6.)

justified) so was Professor Edmond Perrier, who occupied the chair of Comparative Anatomy in the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He was of course, a convinced Darwinist.

CHRISTIANITY AND DARWINISM.

Sir Arthur Keith's address raised no protest from any competent scientist either in the fields of biology, palæontology, botany, etc., sciences which furnish their evidences on the subject of Evolution. "The experts" say the correspondent of the "Times" "have decided that the theory is proved and there the matter should rest." But ignorant laymen do not think so. When the Bishop of Birmingham publicly stated that he believed in Darwinism, a storm of protest greeted his announcement "His critics and his defenders alike," says the correspondent of the "Times" "seemed to believe that not St. Augustine on the Fall but Darwin on the descent was the matter at issue. In humbler circles all the old arguments against our kinship with apes were repeated, some of them as crude as the absence of a tail in man, others as subtly self-deceptive as that Darwin was not acquainted with the work of Mendel. The most popular of these resuscitations is the suggestion that the modern great apes are degenerate men—a view which is supported by no shadow of evidence. The disconcerting fact is that apparently whilst science advances, the popular knowledge of science remains stagnant. More than half a century ago, when the doctrine of descent rested almost wholly on circumstantial evidence, general considerations could not come into the argument. That condition has ceased to exist; largely as a consequence of Darwin's circumstantial evidence, a great bulk of direct evidence has been accumulated and can be estimated only by experts in Anatomy and palæontology."

A BANDRA LECTURE.

Such being the case, I was not a little amused to hear the lecture delivered by one Mr. Paul Aguiar on the 22nd instant at Bandra, a brief summary of which was published in these columns. With the boldness born of ignorance, youth and inexperience, Mr. Aguiar set to himself the task of proving that Evolution was not true. He knows nothing of Embryology Biology and Palæontology, and one, of course, could not expect him to say anything about comparative anatomy or the salient points in the anatomical details as seen, for instance, in the Neanderthal skull. This was nothing compared with the onslaught of Father Andrew D'Souza who thinks himself competent enough to dispute the verdict of the experts of the world! He was out to pulverize Darwinism. Sir Arthur Keith, Perrier, Osbourne, Thomson, Haeckel, Huxley and the host of other scientists who made that study their life work, were all deluded people. Father D'Souza understands the subject so well as to be quite sure that there is not a shred of evidence about it! After hearing him I can only say that he is only wasting his time in Bandra which Ben Diqui, in "A Visit to Bombay," describes as a mediæval corner of the world. Father D'Souza ought to go to Europe to lecture there on evolution—What is the use of shattering this at Bandra? His audience could hardly understand what it was all about. During the lecture which bored them they were impatiently waiting for "the musical part of the programme."

MR. JUSTICE V. V. S. IYENGAR RESIGN

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

It is understood that Mr. Justice V. V. Srinivas Iyengar has resigned the temporary judgeship in the Madras High Court with effect from 1st February.—A. P.

T. A.: "Bestsweets," Bombay. T. A.: "Dayaram," Matheran.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

RT. HON. PHILIP SNOWDEN

A PRACTICAL POLITICIAN.

DRAMATIC RISE TO FAME

A MAN TO BE RECKONED WITH

One of my pre-war memories is of a startled House of Commons in thrall to a prophet. In derision and disquiet, they listened to Philip Snowden as the rulers of Nineveh to Jonah when he threatened their city with destruction. Since the days when the Lords vainly revolted against a Budget, forty millions had been added to our national expenditure, which, swollen with old age pensions, insurance and the like, overtopped 200 millions. It was at this hour, which then seemed crucial, that Snowden uprose, lean and spectral, crying out that to do our duty by the people we must have a Budget of 400 millions. Like Jonah, in Watts's painting, the fact of the prophet was haggard, the arm upraised, the tarse frame quivering, and rich men shuddered at this revelation of the Labour menace.

And then another picture, of a post-war Budget. Mr. Snowden stands at the Treasury box, for he is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is handling a Budget that exceeds 800 millions. At the close there is a sigh of relief. You hear the murmurs from Liberals and Conservatives—"Yes, a good Budget, very moderate." "The relief of indirect taxes had to come, but he is sound on the debt. "The City will be pleased. "Yes, they are more at home with Snowden than with Lloyd George."

MAN OF COMPROMISE.

There is no doubt that Mr. Snowden has mellowed with the years. He is no more the Hot Gospeller whose first electoral campaign for Socialism at Blackburn in 1900 has been likened to a religious revival. He has become a practical politician. In his own party the Left Wing, from whom he has parted company are suspicious of him; in their fight for Socialism they stand for all or nothing, and do not understand the policy of taking half a loaf rather than no bread. In the past Mr. Snowden resisted Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as a middle course man, and opposed his chairmanship in 1922. To-day many regard Snowden as the man of compromise, and few seem able to determine whether in essentials he is consistent. One reason, I think, is that his mental history coincides with a real change which has taken place in Socialist thought in this country. The responsible leaders have altered their minds as to the practical application of Socialism, while asserting that their fundamental theory is the same. With this reservation, which I will examine presently, Mr. Snowden still stands for the doctrines advanced in his Socialistic pamphlets of thirty years ago.

In those far off days he was living with his mother in a remote moorland village in Yorkshire. The son of a worsted weaver, he was self taught. His keen brain won him in open competition a post in the Excise, but after seven years work he was crippled by a cycling accident. The injury to his right leg, partly through neglect, became permanent. After a long illness he left his sick bed to walk the world slowly, leaning on two sticks, and for the rest of life this has been his painful course

A MAN TO BE RECKONED WITH.

His pallid face, lined as if by suffering, strangely recalls that of Cardinal Manning. It is a gaunt, ascetic countenance, which at rare moments is illumined by a sweet smile. Those who pity him do not realise that he is strong, with great powers of endurance. In his election campaigns he carries the whole burden on his own shoulders. At the Treasury, when engaged on his Budget, he often sent his staff home in the late hours while he remained at work. He has an iron constitution, which he inherits from his mother, who enjoyed vigorous health to the age of 90, and died owing to an accident. Her son at 68, is a man who may long have to be reckoned with.

His rise to influence in the Socialist movement was dramatic. The legend is that he began life as a Liberal, and was converted by one blinding message, as though he were another Paul journeying to Damascus. But he was never bound Damascus. The truth is that the Socialist propaganda crystallised thoughts and feelings which had stirred within him from his youth. He is a hard thinker, to whom the things of the mind are the supreme reality; if there had been no Socialist philosophy, he would have devised it, as Pascal discovered the propositions of Euclid, writes A. P. Nicolson in "The Outlook." He was moved to his first onset by a controversy in a Keighley paper on the economics of temperance. He wrote a letter, which was published, in which, although he has always been a strong temperance man, he took the line of the older economists that the expenditure on drink entered into the cost of living, and that any embargo on drink might bring down wages. The letter made a sensation, he was asked to speak on many Labour platforms in the north, and within two years he was a leader in the Independent Labour party, the pioneer force which had taken the field.

His adversaries became aware of him when he contested Blackburn in the winter of 1900. It was a Tory stronghold, and Snowden was poor and little known. But as his meeting if any came to scoff they remained to pray. He preached redemption for the toilers with a burning zeal, and gift of speech, that wrought upon the mill folk, who flocked to listen to this voice crying in their wilderness. Such metaphors are natural in writing of his earlier days, when there seemed something Scriptural in his favour. So many converts did he make, that he destroyed the confidence of his opponents, and at the next election his victory was a foregone conclusion.

MAGNIFICENT PAGE IN HIS HISTORY.

There was another election which is a significant page in Snowden's history, when Blackburn, in sadness, and with no reproach, rejected him. The war had intervened, and he was a Pacifist. He did not, however, take up the older Pacifist position, that there must be no war under any circumstances. Lord Birkenhead quotes him as saying that it made little difference to our working class whether they were governed from Potsdam or Downing Street, since both governments were capitalist in principle. I cannot trace this speech. But I know that Snowden did not believe our national position would have been endangered if the war had been confined to Continental Powers, and this may have coloured his rhetoric. For the rest, he holds that war is in all cases futile; and that if it be, like disease, some-

His Highness the Maharaja of Tippera whose installation to the Gadi took place recently.

—Photo by P. P. A.

times inevitable, the prime duty of statesmen is, first to circumscribe it, and then to strive to end it speedily. From such views, his opposition to this war, and to conscription, and his ardent plea for peace by negotiation, naturally followed.

He was at odds with the greater part of his countrymen, as were five or six of the other I.L.P. leaders. In Blackburn there were three thousand families who had been bereaved by the war, and his attitude alienated many of his former supporters. None the less, he went through the election of 1918 with a perfect hearing. There were no protests at his meetings. The vote was cast against him in silence an unusual instance toleration and a tribute to his sincerity. At a later stage he showed himself more in sympathy with the spirit of this country, in his resistance to Communism, and his rejection of the Bolsheviks. His brilliant wife, in two book recording her post-war experience of Russia also did much to influence Labour opinion here against loose thinking on the destructive Soviet regime.

MAN OF BITTER SPEECH.

At first in Parliament Snowden did not show outwardly any of that toleration towards his antagonists which they have extended to him. He was known as a man of bitter speech, with little sense of humour, or play of the imagination. His mind works with almost mechanical efficiency, and he is in deadly earnest. In no measured terms he denounced the initial delay over Old Age Pensions, and contested the contributory basis of the Insurance Act. Some thought him vindictive, and Mr. Lloyd George complained that he attacked the Liberal Government with an "acrid ferocity entirely his own." He has, indeed, been a redoubtable enemy of the Liberal party, over whose corpse Labour would fain climb to power. But just before the election which brought Labour to office he wrote soothing words as to his party's programme; and now that the Liberals in Parliament have dwindled, he speaks them fairer words. It is no trouble to him, if it suits his book for beneath his unflinching purpose, and his mental austerity, he has a kindly nature. These fair words, which imply a truce, have deceived his opponents. Mr. H. G. Wells has ever had a vision splendid of Mr. Snowden as a leader of the Liberals, and the gossips whisper that he has an understanding in the Liberal direction with Mr. Lloyd George.

How quickly men forget. The quality which above all others has marked out this man, in triumph or defeat, is sincerity. He is not one to abjure his faith. If he works with Liberals it will be so that he may use them. The passionate protest which he made against compacts with other parties at the time of the famous Newcastle by-election, he repeated during Labour's term of office. His thoughts have ripened, but they still flow in the same channel. It was no tendency towards Liberalism which influenced his view on Labour's surtax, but the necessity he feels of working out for himself with dry logic every policy that is presented.

THE CHANGE IN THOUGHT.

The change which has come over the main stream of Socialist thought in this country is an advantage to him in courting wider support, because it is not yet fully appreciated, and so it appears that Labour leaders such as he are becoming more moderate. The doctrine of the nationalisation of the means of production and distribution has been modified. The formula now is, the organisation of industry and public services on the collective basis. It is realised by our Labour leaders that there are a number of subsidiary industries and services here which it is not desirable that a Socialist State should control, and that thus under a full Socialist programme there may still be openings for individual initiative and enterprise. Mr. Keynes, from the Liberal camp, has obligingly sketched out some of these possibilities.

Mr. Snowden stands for the organisation of all the big industries on a collective basis, that is, their ownership, and in some way their control, by the whole community. But the form of control and the details of organisation, he thinks, are matters to be settled by practical experience when the time comes for dealing with the. Practical experience has taught him that men are fools who shut their eyes to obvious facts, and tilt at a windmill. He and his fellows have relinquished the old crude idea that Socialism could run all our industries from offices in Whitehall. Some think they have been influenced in this by the lure of office, and the ambition to govern the country. It may be so, but it would be easy to work great changes through the local authorities when these have been captured by the Labour forces. This is their substitute.

So, since in Snowden's gradual progress to the goal of his thoughts, the Liberals may help him to the half-way house, he stresses the policies on which he is in agreement with them—temperance, free trade, and a certain degree of individual freedom in the State. He would weave his spells over the Liberals, and they believing that he is advancing towards their position, recall that while Labour's minority Government ran its shackled course it was quite a Liberal Budget that the Chancellor sponsored. But it was also a Labour Budget, for the reduction in food taxes had long figured in the Labour programme. And it was preparatory. He is no sentimentalist. He had expected two years in office, and Labour's second Budget would have been the Socialist challenge to the electorate. If he is in public life when the final challenge is given, he will bid adieu to any Liberal helpers and proceed towards changes in the State which would involve injustice and unhappiness. But his ideal is so to reorganise industry and society as to remove hardship and poverty and establish human happiness.

AN ENLIGHTENED MUSLIM LADY

BRILLIANT EDUCATIONAL CAREER OF MISS FAZILAT-UN NESSA

The "Standard Bearer" writes:—

There is a stir of awakening among eastern women. Indian women will not surely lag behind. The Hindu, as the advanced community, has already thrown up a few women amongst its pioneers of education and new life. The Muslim community is beginning to follow suit in the path of education. Miss Fazilat-un-nessa, hails from East Bengal. She was born in 1905 at Kumullinamdar, in Tangail, in the district of Mymensingh. She is the eldest daughter of Mr. Wahed Ali Khan, who though without University degrees, is a liberal-minded gentleman of broad and enlightened views and has shown an example to his community, by educating his daughters. In 1921 Miss Fazilat-un-nessa passed the Matriculation Examination in the first division and won scholarship of Rs. 15. She appeared from Eden Girl's College for I. A. in 1923, and also got a special scholarship. She read for B. A. in the Bethune College, but owing to prolonged break-down of health had to abandon Honours Course and appear in the examination as a non-collegiate student. She passed B. A. with distinction and won a firstclass first in Mixed Mathematics in the M. A. Examination from the Dacca University. She is thus perhaps, the first Indian lady to win distinction in Mathematics.

Miss Fazilat-un-nessa had decided to visit England in the coming year to study the science of education. The Dacca University is for this purpose moving itself to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000 to aid her in her projected study. We hope the motion will materialise. In the meantime, we are glad to learn that she has taken up the study of Sanskrit in M. A. in the Dacca University. Miss Fazilat-un-nessa is a firm believer in Hindu-Muslim unity and in a recent speech, powerfully advocated the present cause of educating the motherhood of the nation as the best means of bringing about this unity.

BEHOLD THE MOTHER

INDIA!
Once didst thou shine like morning star,
And thy light was upon the paths of nations in the night!
The Ancient Glory? Where is it! Oh where?
Where are the Kshtriya-souls of old?
The warriors of the Spirit, where??
The men that sought no gains but Sacrifice?
No riches but Renunciation, Wisdom, Love?

(2.)

Where are the dreamers of the Ancient Day?
And Sages, Prophets of the inner Light?
And Supermen of Action flaming into Sacrifice!
And Singers of the Secret that is God?
And Leaders great who sought the service of the poor
And not the tinsel of a titled 'greatness,' nor the emptiness of crowds' applause?
And where, O where, are they the Youth that dared in strength of faith
To offer all as gifts of Love at Krishna's Lotus-Feet?

(3.)

Will India lie defeated long?
It cannot be! For India's bondage is the World's!
And till this ancient nation stand erect, a nation of the Free,
Wounded still must be the Heart of Humanity.
Courage! Comrades! Courage! Sons and daughters of the sages of the East!
I see Her re-arise! I see Her with the Healing Flames!
I see Her out again with Atma-shakti of the Rishis and the Gods!
I see Her break the chains,—a Queen again 'mid nations of the Morn!

By T. L. VASWANI.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and ed by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-PHOBIA IN LONDON

ALLEGED SOVIET DESIGNS ON BRITISH INTERESTS.

"DAILY MAIL" SEES "RED" IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 12 (By Mail).

"It would come as a surprise to Indian opinion," says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, "that the Empire in India is in danger. The danger it is claimed, is not from the discontent arising from the exclusion of Indians on the Simon Commission but from Russian conspiracies in India. The contention that the boycott movement in India is doomed to failure which is very popular with the Press in England, one would expect, would deter from perpetrating such an absurdly contradictory statement as saying that the country is in danger from possible outbreak of revolution under Russian auspices.

The British press however cares very little either for logic or truth. The only objective is to stir up prejudices and blind reason that the India Office may be given a carte blanche in the task of saving India for the Empire. The leadership of the campaign that India is in danger is in the capable hands of the "Daily Mail" of London. It came out last week with an editorial under the caption "Moscow's plots in India" in the course of which it said:

THE "DAILY MAIL" STUNT.

"The Bolsheviks during the past year have sustained two heavy blows. The first was the severance of relations with this country and the expulsion of their representatives from London. The second was the defeat of their attack upon British interests in China and their failure to convert the people of that vast Empire to Communism.

They are now, however, directing all their energies against the British Empire in India in a supreme effort for revenge. For that reason particular importance attaches to the articles by our special correspondent Sir Percival Phillips, the first of which appears in our columns to-day, dealing with the methods of the Bolsheviks' campaign against us in the Indian Empire. These articles are the fruit of careful study by Sir Percival upon the spot and they contain a great deal of information which will be entirely new to the British public.

SOVIET AND AFGHANISTAN.

The first object of that campaign has been to establish the hold of the Soviet upon Afghanistan.

If Afghanistan can be converted India affords a particular favourable ground for Bolshevik propaganda because Bolshevism is itself an Asiatic movement and because the eternal antagonism of the Hindus and Mahomedans in the Eastern Empire offers extraordinary openings for the political incendiary. The arrival of the Royal Commission to deal with further reforms in the Indian Constitution will certainly play into the hands of the Soviet by increasing friction at a critical time. Meanwhile the Hindus are themselves helping the Bolsheviks by incessantly demanding the reduction of the British garrison in India."

TIRADE AGAINST SOVIET OIL.

This trenchant editorial concluded with a tirade against Soviet Oil which is very significant and was accompanied by a despatch dated from Peshawar, North-Western Frontier. The despatch is really more about Afghanistan than India but still it was blazoned forth as "Moscow War on India: Frontier Plots: Gold for riots but not for trade."

It is as clear as anything that now Miss Mayo's Book "Mother India" has done its work and painted the Indian people as richly deserving of Mr. William Archer's summing up of Indian civilisation as "Barbarism." Barbarian and Barbarous attempt is made to show that what India wants is 'no d—d nonsense' and a policy of conciliation.

The following despatch published under date Lahore, December 2 from Sir Percival Phillips speaks for the motive of the campaign eloquently.

The despatch is blazoned forth as "Red attack on India: Appeals to the terrorists; Two revolutionary movements." It will be interesting to know how far the Government of India share Sir Percival's news and if they do not, what steps do they propose to take publicly the poisonous atmosphere that is being created in England under the aegis of Peers of the realm. Now that the Indian Legislative Assembly will be in session shortly, it should be profitable to interpellate the Government of India in this connection.

SIR PERCIVAL SEES "RED."

Says Sir Percival Phillips in his despatch:—

Two revolutionary movements exist in India. One is the Communist offensive backed by Moscow and directed by British and Indian agents within the country. The other is the terrorist movement which until now has been the favourite bait in the recent Communist literature. Imaginary accounts of "victories" over British Imperialism have been broadcast through Indian "converts" in Russia's Far Eastern bureau at Canton and Shanghai. A few disaffected Sikhs who were induced to join the "Red army" at Hankow have been utilised as far as rigid surveillance of their activities has permitted—to issue appeals to their countrymen in India.

The Police at Calcutta find in every incoming mail large quantities of Communist literature containing this strong China tinge. Much of it emanates from the press supported by M. N. Roy, the Indian Bolshevik, who was trained at Moscow, and is regarded as the militant head of the movement for India.

"MOSCOW'S BRITISH DISCIPLES."

So far as agents in India are concerned, the Moscow Communists have been able to work much more freely through British disciples than those of Indian origin. They continue to send native graduates of their Communist college to India, but sooner or later these dupes fall into gaol. Fazl Elahi who made a long and circuitous journey from Moscow, was arrested recently. Sant Singh, another Communist who was at one time with M. N. Roy in Mexico is now in prison in Madras.

The National Minority Movement in Great Britain has been of considerable assistance to Moscow in India. Representatives of the so-called Labour Research Bureau in London who have come here have been regarded by Indian Communists as valuable advisers. Allison one emissary of the bureau was arrested in Calcutta and sent to Bombay where he was convicted and imprisoned for using a false passport.

The Communists have used many arguments to persuade the political terrorists to join them. Opposition to the Royal Commission on Reforms is now being utilised to this end.

These dangerous influences are so apparent at present that the recent action of the Governor of Bengal, Sir Stanley Jackson, in ordering the release of a number of Bengali terrorists who have been imprisoned or interned, has been strongly criticised by some officials who are responsible for internal security.

ALLEGED FEARS OF POLICE OFFICIALS.

The police in Bengal have power under a special ordinance to detain all persons actively identified with the terrorist form of political agitation. It was not necessary that such prisoners should be brought to trial. An official said to me:

The danger in releasing so many who have not satisfied us that they have abandoned their terrorist principles lies not so much in the possibility of their committing terrorist acts themselves as in spreading the virus of terrorism through the country. Some of these men are well-known and most of them are now popular heroes.

There is ample evidence that the terrorist movement is not dead. A dangerous Bengali from the United Provinces began a few months ago to organise new terrorist groups. The authorities raided a house he frequented at Deoghar (in Bihar and Orissa in September, and found revolvers, ammunition and a book in cipher.

—Free Press.